

KEGAN PAUL'S RUSSIAN TEXTS

RUSSIAN  
POETRY READER

EDITED BY A. E. SEMEONOFF  
and H. J. W. TILLYARD

## А. Кольцовъ

### 16. УРОЖАЙ.

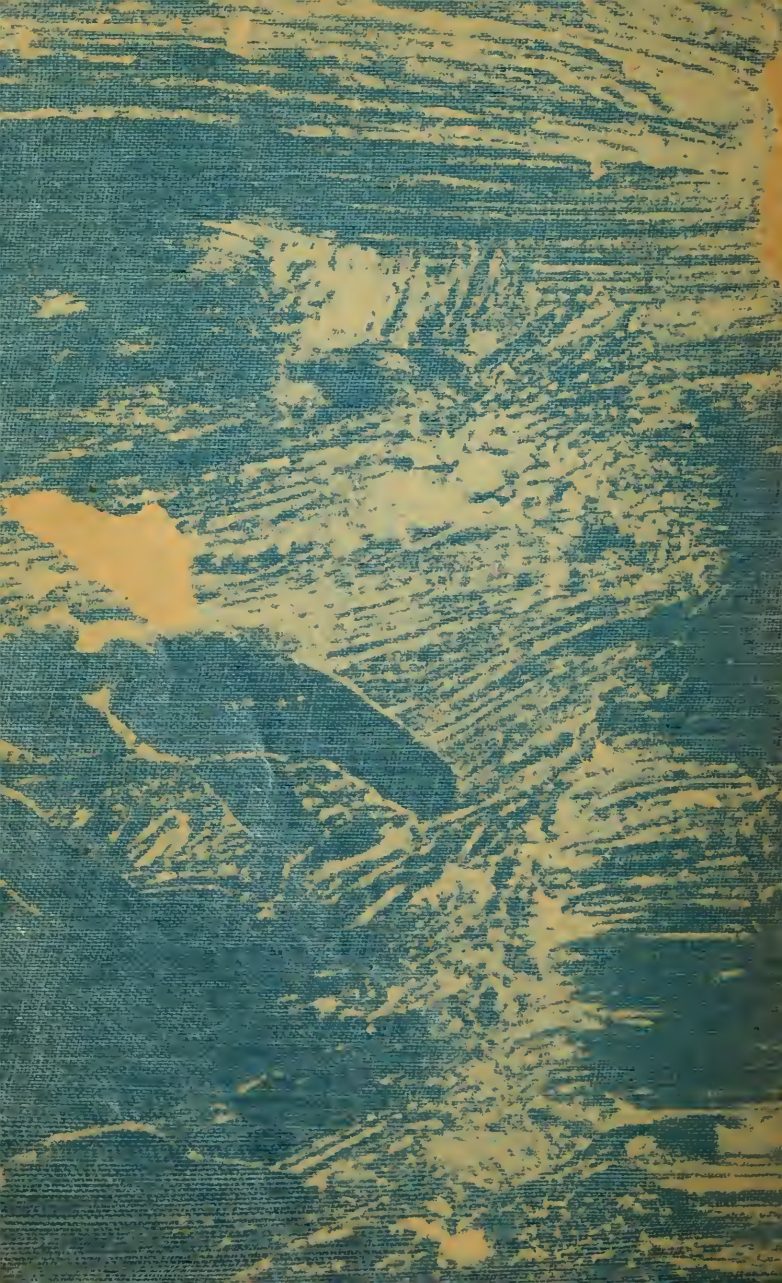
#### I.

Кр́аснымъ по́лымемъ Зар́я всп́ыхнула, По лиц́у земл́и Тумáнь стéлится; Разгор́лся дeнь	5
Огнёмъ со́лнечнымъ, Подобра́лъ тумáнь В́ыше тeмь горъ; Нагуст́илъ eго́ Въ т́учу чёрную;	10
Т́уча чёрная Понахм́урилась, Понахм́урилась, Что зад́умалась, Слóвно вepóмнила	15
Свою́ рóдину . . . Понес́уть eё В́етры б́уйные Во вс́ѣ стóроны Св́ѣта б́лаго . . .	20

Ополчается	
Гро́момъ, бу́рею,	
Огнѣмъ-молніей,	
Дуго́й-ра́дугой ;	
Ополчи́лася—	25
И расши́рилась,	
И уда́рила,	
И проли́лася	
Слезойъ крѣпкою—	
Проливнымъ дождѣмъ	30
На земну́ю грудь,	
На широкую.	

## II.

И съ горы небесъ	
Гляди́ть солнышко ;	
Напи́лась воды	35
Земля́ до́сыта.	
На поля́, сады́,	
На зелёные	
Люди́ сѣльскіе	
Не насмóтрятся ;	40
Люди́ сѣльскіе	
Бо́жьей ми́лости	
Жда́ли съ трѣпетомъ	
И моли́твою.	
Заодно́ съ весно́й	45
Пробужда́ются	
Ихъ завѣ́тныя	
Ду́мы ми́рныя.	
Ду́ма пе́рвая:	
Хлѣ́бъ изъ за́крома	50













RUSSIAN POETRY READER



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# RUSSIAN POETRY READER

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND  
VOCABULARY, BY

A. E. SEMEONOFF

AND

H. J. W. TILLYARD

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## PREFACE

RUSSIAN poetry holds a high place in the world's literature of the nineteenth century, and its future development may be awaited with confidence. The Russians are an imaginative race, and their melodious flexible tongue is rich in poetical words, while a traditional wealth of folk-songs and tales, as well as the stirring history of their country, supplies Russian poets with ample material for their craft, besides what they may take from the storehouse of Western Europe. At first imitative and falsely classical, the poetry of Russia in the hands of Pushkin and his great successors becomes both original and national. We in Britain, the friends of Russia and her arts, should therefore learn to know and love the works of Russian poets, even as Byron, Scott, and Shelley have claimed not a few of their admirers and disciples over there.

If this little book can do anything to introduce British readers to such a course of study, the editors' object will have been gained. Apart from the beauty of the poems themselves, the perusal of verse has a recognized value in fixing the grammatical forms and the stress-accents in the pupil's mind, especially if some of the poems be learnt by heart.

The choice has been restricted to fairly easy ex-

amples of no great length, while full explanations are given in the notes. A short record of the author's life and works has been supplied in every case; and it is hoped that the student, after working through the present collection, will be ready for wider reading on his own account.

A. E. S.

H. J. W. T.

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## INTRODUCTION

### RUSSIAN POETRY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

WHEN Russia, under the rule of Peter the Great, adopted the culture and institutions of Western Europe, a corresponding movement arose for the creation of a Russian literature based on Western models.

The founder of the new Russian literature was Michael Lomonósov (1714-1765). He was born near Archangel, the son of a poor fisherman. In 1730 he ran away from home to Moscow. There he fell into good hands, was recognized as a boy of promise, and admitted to the classical academy. He studied at Petrograd and abroad, and showed himself equally a master of literature, natural science, and grammar. He became chief of the physical and geographical department of the Russian Academy. Owing to his many-sided and vast learning, he was called by Pushkin "our first Russian University." On the side of literature, he was the originator of the literary speech of modern Russia. He rejected the traditional Church Slavonic in favour of the living tongue of his day, which he purified from many foreign elements and enriched from Slavonic. He founded Russian grammar and established the laws of versification. Besides all this, he was a prolific writer, composing verses and

plays, besides speeches and treatises of various kinds. Although he had power and dignity in his writings, he was neither a true poet nor a genuine playwright; but his work, in showing the capacities of the language and in fixing its laws, has been of vast importance.

Nearly all the poetry of the eighteenth century, being derived from the West, consisted of odes, epigrams, and satires. The chief satirist of the time was Kantémir (died 1744). All this literature is marked by stiffness, artificiality, and painful imitation of classical models. In other words, it is an imported product: the language is Russian, but the form and substance are Western.

After Lomonósov, other poets continued in the same style. Tretiakóvski (1703-1769) was a voluminous writer in many styles of poetry, but with little talent. Sumarókov (1718-1777) wrote tragedies in the manner of Racine. Literature flourished in the reign of Catharine the Great (1762-1796). The Queen herself was an authoress, and literary men thronged to her court. French influence was predominant, Voltaire being specially admired in Russia. The chief poet of this age was Derjávin, the composer of numerous odes—some religious, others in praise of the Empress and her generals and statesmen. Less exalted in style than Lomonósov, he has rather more poetical feeling. He said of himself that he was "the first who sang in a pleasing tone, who spoke of God in simplicity of heart, and told truth to monarchs 'smilingly.'"

The verse of the eighteenth century, though not without merits, has been overshadowed by the masterpieces of the early nineteenth, and is little read at the present time.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1. JUKÓVSKI (1783-1852) introduced the romantic movement into Russian literature. He translated freely from British, French, and German poets, and thus helped to diffuse the new tendencies in his own country. His style, though polished, is much easier and more natural than his predecessors', marking a further stage in the emancipation from classical convention. His fancy is mystical and inclined to melancholy.

2. KRYLÓV (1768-1844).—This great Russian fable-writer has enjoyed world-wide fame, and his works have been translated into most European and many Asiatic languages. He began by writing comedies in the French style; and even many of his fables are adapted from La Fontaine. But this does not impair Krylów's originality. He knew the beasts of farm and forest from his own observation; he understood the weaknesses of his fellow-countrymen, and his accounts of them are full of good-natured irony and pith. Breaking finally with Slavonic traditions, he used the language of the people with remarkable force and effect. His fables are a classic in every Russian school.

3. ALEXANDER PÚSHKIN (1799-1837) was the son of a landowner of the Pskov district, but was partly of African descent. His genius showed itself at an early age. It is said that in 1815 Derjávín, then a white-haired old man, came to examine the Lyceum of Tsárskoie Seló. Some of the boys recited to Derjávín his own verses; then young Pushkin, one of the pupils, was called up and recited an original poem in his praise. Derjávín was so entranced by the poem that

he wanted to embrace Pushkin, and at once recognized him as his own greater successor.

The judgment of mankind has more than confirmed this opinion, and Pushkin is now admitted to be one of the world's greatest poets. The chief of his early works which first brought him fame was "Ruslan and Ludmila," a fairy-tale versified in popular style. The poet was already well known when he became implicated in the Decembrist movement (1826), and being suspected of revolutionary ideas, was banished first to the Caucasus and then to his father's estate. The romantic scenery of the mountains had a deep effect on the poet's imagination; while in the retirement of the country he listened to the tales of his old nurse and came to know intimately the peasant tales and peasant speech of his country. Several of these tales he has worked up into charming ballads, the best known being that of "Tsar Saltán." Pushkin was also influenced by Byron, and his longest poem, "Eugène Onégin," is, at least in form, an imitation of "Don Juan." In reality, however, Pushkin has produced a novel in verse, not merely a satirical epic. Onégin, the pleasure-sick, useless, melancholy noble, is a type often recurring in Russian literature, but nowhere drawn with more pathos and insight than here. So, too, Tatiana, the impulsive, romantic, fearless heroine, has been the forerunner of many of the characters of Russian fiction. The setting of the story is intensely Russian. Pushkin's humour never sinks into bitterness, and his humanity redeems the tragedy of life from despair. In lyrical pieces he is unsurpassed for grace and tenderness. He also wrote several short stories in prose, the most important being the "Captain's Daughter," an episode in the revolt of

Pugachóv (1770-1775). Besides this, he composed a historical play, "Boris Godunov." Pushkin was fatally wounded in a duel in 1837.

4. LÉRMONTOV (1814-1841).—Born at Moscow, the son of an officer of partly Scottish descent, Lérmontov early lost his mother, and was brought up by his grandmother. He was educated by tutors, and grew up a strong, courageous boy, fond of all sport, but also a good artist and a bright scholar. At sixteen he visited the Caucasus with his grandmother; and this majestic scenery made a lasting impression on his mind. He returned to finish his education at the University of Moscow, but was expelled for causing a disturbance. He then removed to Petrograd, and in 1831 entered the School of Guards for training as an officer. By this time he was well known as a poet, but had also gained the character of a proud and taciturn young man. On becoming an officer, he lived for some time in the society of the Capital, and published numerous poems. In 1837 his writings brought him under the suspicion of the Government; he was transferred from the Life Guards to a regiment of Dragoons and ordered to the Caucasus. But on the plea of his grandmother he was recalled, and reinstated in 1838. In 1840 he was sent back to the Caucasus in consequence of a duel, and took part in the war against the hill-tribes. Being granted sick-furlough, he withdrew to the watering-place of Piátigorsk, where he was killed in another duel.

Lérmontov, like Pushkin, was deeply influenced by Byron, to whose ironical and cynical temper he had an affinity. Pechórin, the central character in "A Hero of our own Time," Lérmontov's chief prose work, is

another Russified Don Juan, this time not an aimless drifter, but a reckless adventurer, a mischief-maker, and a breaker of hearts. The account is not, of course, entirely autobiographical, but it reflects some of the bitterness evident in the poet's letters and other writings. We see an intense feeling for beauty, both visible and spiritual, striving with an aching despair, obstinately hidden under a hard and cold exterior. Lérmontov's lyrical gift is of the highest order; his style and versification are perfect. His most important poem "The Demon," is based on a Caucasian legend, in which Tamára, a princess, is tempted by the Prince of Darkness after the death of her bridegroom. The poet is at his best in this wild romantic scenery, and his depiction of landscape is unsurpassed. An equal charm pervades his shorter poems, of which a few examples are given below.

5. A. V. KOLTSÓV (1808-1842)—the "Russian Burns"—was born at Vorónej. His father was wealthy, but uneducated and coarse. He was a cattle-dealer, and wanted his son to be the same. He took his son away from school before he had finished his course. The boy was very fond of books and poetry, and began at a very early age to write. A famous Russian critic, Belínski, drew attention to his talent, and introduced him to Pushkin and Jukóvski. Very soon Koltsóv became noteworthy among Russian writers, but he always felt at a disadvantage owing to his early environment. He died at the early age of thirty-four, and his father maintained that books had been his ruin. Koltsóv's poetry was moulded under the influence of folk-lore, and his chief merit is that he was the first to understand fully the spirit of folk-lore

and to give it a literary form. Being well acquainted with the life of the common people, he depicts both its bright and dark sides. In contradistinction to Nekrásov, who represents the people as sufferers only, and says: «Гдѣ народъ—тамъ и стонъ. . . .» (Where you find the people—you find groans), Koltsóv takes a more optimistic and broader view of the life of the people. In many of his works he idealizes the toil of the peasants, and dedicates songs to the corn, the stimulus of peasants' life. Such a poetization of peasants' labour we meet in «Урожаѣи» (Harvest), which we give as an example of his poetry.

6. N. A. NEKRÁSOV (1821-1877) was the son of a Russian officer and a Polish lady. The latter died young, leaving a large family in poverty. She had, however, deeply endeared herself to the future poet, who revered her throughout his life as the ideal of maternal tenderness. Nekrásov joined the University of Petrograd, but had a cruel struggle against want, and for many years barely made a living by literary work. Under such conditions he had to consort with the poorest strata of society, and gained a lasting sympathy with their sufferings. Before his death he had won high fame, and had been for a time the editor of a Russian review. A memorial address by Dostoievski placed Nekrásov on a level with Pushkin and Lérmontov. Critics have usually held that such a comparison, owing to Nekrásov's inferiority of technique, cannot be upheld. Nevertheless, he has an impregnable seat in the affections of the Russian people, whose trials and woes are the main subject of his verse. This popularity is partly due to the deep love of the poet for the humble toilers, partly to his passionate



espousal of their cause against the oppressor. Nekrásov fought against serfdom; when this was abolished, he fought against poverty and ignorance. He has something more than compassion—a burning sense of wrong and a blind trust in a better future. The subjects are mostly taken from peasant life: especially touching are the pieces dealing with motherhood and childhood. His best-known poem is “Red-nosed Frost,” describing scenes in the past life of a peasant-woman who is dying of cold in the forest.

7. NADSON (1862-1887).—Since Nekrásov, the chief Russian poet has been Nadson (Семёнъ Яковлевичъ Надсонъ). He came of a good, partly Teutonic, family, but his childhood was saddened by the unhappy second marriage, long illness, and death of his mother, who was passionately devoted to her boy. The poet's talent showed itself at an early age, his first poem being printed in 1878. He had thoughts of becoming an officer, but weak health prevented him, and he was obliged to spend much time abroad and in the Crimea, where he died at Yalta. The sorrows of his own life, sickness, and the foreboding of an early end, fill his verse with melancholy. Only for a few years he shared and animated the wave of hope and enthusiasm that inspired the thinking youth of Russia in the “seventies”; but the virtual failure of the progressive movements of the time finds an echo in his later verses. His character is pure, generous, and sensitive, while in composition he shows a rare mastery of the poet's art and an inimitable pathos. His poems, which are contained in one volume, are widely read at the present time.



## THE SCANSION OF RUSSIAN VERSE.

The laws of metre in modern Russian poetry differ little from those of English, and anyone used to reading English verse will at once recognize the most familiar forms of rhythm which are common to the two languages. In both cases the principles are: the number of syllables; the word-accent; and, as an auxiliary, rhyme. The treatment of unaccented syllables and of monosyllables is practically the same in both cases; the same occasional variations or licences are allowed. Russian metres, like our own, can be classified according to the type of feet prevailing in them—*e.g.*, as iambic, trochaic, dactylic, or anapæstic, etc. These feet are marked off by vertical strokes, while the long and short syllables in them are marked — and ∪ respectively.

In scanning Russian verse it is important to remember that the letters й, ь, and ъ have no metrical value. Thus мой makes one syllable, but мой, two; Сильный, two syllables; but Англия, three. Diphthongs, like мой, may be short or long, according to the position of the main accent in the verse. A line may end with an odd syllable, and is then called catalectic—*e.g.* :

“ Ō the | dreāry, | dreāry | moōrland ! | Ō the | bārren, |  
bārren | shore ! ”

We now give a few examples, marking the scansion, and also the natural word-accent on which the scansion depends. Some guide to metre is given throughout this book.

*Iambic.*

Бѣлѣ́ | е́тъ па́ | ру́сь о́ | ди́но | кій́

Въ́ ту́ма | нѣ́ мо́ | ря́ го́ | лу́бомъ́ |

Что́ и́ | щѣ́тъ онѣ́ | въ́ стра́нѣ́ | да́лѣ́ | кой́,

Что́ ки́ | ну́ль онѣ́ | въ́ кра́ю | ро́дномъ́ | ?

(LÉRMONTOV.)

*Trochaic.*

Пти́чка | бо́жі́ | я́ не́ | зна́еть́ |

Ни́ за́ | бо́ты́ | ни́ тру́ | да́.

(PUSHKIN.)

*Anapæstic.*

А́ тя́ж | кі́я ду́ | мы́, то́ска́ | и́ сом́ | нѣ́нъя́

И́з му́ | чи́ли всѣ́хъ | на́съ въ́ по́слѣ́ | днѣ́ дні́ |

(NADSON.)

A spondee (— —) is allowed occasionally as a substitute for an anapæst or dactyl.

## RHYME.

Most Russian, like most English, poetry is in rhyme. This device serves the purpose of marking the ends of the lines, thus helping the hearer to understand the metre of the poem and to appreciate its construction. Most rhymes in Russian are rhymes for the ear, as in English “say” and “way,” “high” and “fly”; thus in the example quoted above «оди́но́кій» rhymes with «да́ле́кой», in spite of difference of spelling. Eye-rhymes—e.g., “worth” and “North”—are much rarer in Russian than in English, and some are for-

bidden. Thus «жить» might rhyme with «бить»; but «почтённый» would not be a good rhyme to «кипячённый.»

The chief difference between our rules and Russian is that in English the consonants of the rhyming syllables must be different, while in Russian they may be (but need not be) alike. Thus “way” and “away” would be false in English; but «она» rhymes with «удрученá» in Russian.

Double-rhymes, such as “singing,” “ringing,” are commoner in Russian than with us, being more frequent in the language. If the accented syllables make a true rhyme, the unaccented syllables between them and the ends of the lines need not be exactly similar so long as they sound nearly alike in ordinary speech. Thus «сíлой» and «мíлый» rhyme. Otherwise the classical Russian poets are scrupulous in their choice of rhymes, such partial or permitted rhymes as “heaven,” “given,” “rest,” “taste,” being avoided.

Trisyllabic rhymes, such as “Trinity,” “Divinity,” which are seldom used in English except for comic effect, are found in Russian in serious poetry, though rarely. (Examples in Lérmontov’s poem “Моли́тва,” (No. 9.)



## А. ПУШКИНЪ

## 1. ИЗЪ „ЦЫГÁНЫ.“

Птичка Божія не знаетъ  
Ни заботы, ни труда;  
Хлопотливо не свиваетъ  
Долговѣчнаго гнѣзда;  
Въ долгу ночь на вѣткѣ дремлетъ;                 5  
Солнце красное взойдетъ—  
Птичка гласу Бога внимлетъ,  
Встрепенется и поетъ.  
За весной, красой природы,  
Лѣто знойное пройдетъ—                 10  
И туманъ, и непогоды  
Осень поздняя несетъ:  
Людямъ скучно, людемъ горе;  
Птичка въ дальнія страны,  
Въ теплый край, за сине море,                 15  
Улетаетъ до весны.

## 2. ЗЫМНІЙ ВЕЧЕРЪ.

Бúря мглою небо крóетъ  
Вѣхри снѣжныя крутя:  
То какъ звѣрь она́ завóетъ,  
То заплачетъ, какъ дитя́,

То по кровлѣ обветшалой 5  
Вдругъ соломою зашумѣть,  
То какъ пѣтухъ запоздалой  
Къ намъ въ окошко застучѣть.

Наша вѣтхая лачужка  
И печальна, и темна. 10  
Что же ты, моя старушка,  
Приумолкла у окна?  
Или бѣда завываньемъ  
Ты, мой другъ, утомлена,  
Или дремлешь подъ жужжаньемъ 15  
Своего веретена?

Выпьемъ, добрая подружка  
Бѣдной юности моей,  
Выпьемъ съ горя; гдѣ же кружка?  
Сѣрцу будетъ веселѣй. 20  
Спой мнѣ пѣсню какъ синица  
Тихо за моремъ жила;  
Спой мнѣ пѣсню, какъ дѣвица  
За водою поутру шла.

Бѣда мглою небо кроетъ 25  
Вихри снѣжные крутя:  
То какъ звѣрь она завоетъ,  
То заплачетъ какъ дитя.  
Выпьемъ, добрая подружка  
Бѣдной юности моей, 30  
Выпьемъ съ горя; гдѣ же кружка?  
Сѣрцу будетъ веселѣй.

## 3. ОСЕНЬ.

Октябрь ужъ наступилъ; ужъ роща отряхаетъ  
 Послѣдніе листы съ нагихъ своихъ вѣтвей;  
 Дохнулъ осенній хладъ; дорога промерзаетъ;  
 Журча ещё, бѣжитъ за мельницу ручей,  
 Но прудъ уже застылъ; соседъ мой поспѣшаетъ 5  
 Въ отъѣзжія поля съ охотою своей—  
 И страждутъ озими отъ бѣшеной забавы,  
 И будитъ лай собакъ уснувшія дубравы.

Унылая порá! очей очарованье!  
 Приятна мнѣ твоя прощальная красá! 10  
 Люблю я пышное природы увяданье,  
 Въ багрецъ и въ золото одѣтые лѣса,  
 Въ ихъ сѣняхъ вѣтра шумъ и свѣжее дыханье,  
 И мглой волнистою покрыты небеса,  
 И рѣдкій солнца лучъ, и первые морозы, 15  
 И отдалённые сѣдой зимы угрозы.

## 4. ЗИМНЯЯ ДОРОГА.

Сквозъ волнистые туманы  
 Пробирается луна;  
 На печальныхъ поляны  
 Лѣтъ печально свѣтъ она.

По дорогѣ зимней, скучной 5  
 Тройка бѣгая бѣжитъ;  
 Колокольчикъ однозвучный  
 Утомительно гремитъ.

Что-то слышится родное  
Въ дѳлгихъ пѣсняхъ ямщикá: 10  
То разгѳлье удалѳе,  
То сердѳчная тоскá. . . .

Ни огня, ни чѳрной хáты . . .  
Глушь и снѣгъ . . . На встрѣчу мнѣ  
Только вѣрсты полосáты 15  
Попадаются однѣ.

## 5. ТУЧА.

Послѣдняя тѳча разсѣянной бѳри!  
Однá ты несѣшься по ясной лазѳри,  
Однá ты наводишь унылую тѣнь,  
Однá ты печáлишь ликѳующій дѣнь.

Ты нѳбо недáвно кругѳмъ облегаáла, 5  
И мѳлнiя грѳзно тебá обвивáла;  
И ты издавáла тайнственный грѳмъ,  
И áлчную зѣмлю поила дождѣмъ.

Довѳльно, сокрѳйся! Порá миновáлась,  
Землá освѣжи́лась и бѳря промчáлась, 10  
И вѣтеръ, ласкáя листѳчки древѣсь,  
Тебá съ успоко́енныхъ гѳнить небѣсь



## 6. ПАМЯТНИКЪ.

*Elegi monumentum.*

Я памятникъ себѣ воздвигъ нерукотворный;  
 Къ нему не заростётъ народная тропá;  
 Вознёсся выше онъ главою непокорной  
 Александрійскаго столпа.

Нѣтъ! весь я не умру! Душа въ завѣтной лирѣ 5  
 Мой прахъ переживётъ и тлѣнья убѣжитъ—  
 И славень буду я, доколь въ подлунномъ мѣрѣ  
 Живъ будетъ хоть одинъ пійтъ.

Слухъ обо мнѣ пройдётъ по всей Руси великой,  
 И назовётъ меня всякъ сущій въ ней языкъ: 10  
 И гордый внукъ славянъ, и финнъ, и нынѣ дѣкой  
 Тунгúzъ, и другъ степей калмыкъ.

И долго буду тѣмъ любезенъ я народу,  
 Что чувства добрыя я лирой пробуждалъ,  
 Что въ мой жестокий вѣкъ возславиль я свободу, 15  
 И милость къ падшимъ призывалъ.

Велѣнью Божію, о мѣза, будь послушна,  
 Обиды не страшись, не требуя вѣнца;  
 Хвалу и клевету приѣмля равнодушно,  
 И не оспаривай глупца. 20

## М. Лѣрмонтовъ

### 7. АНГЕЛЪ.

По нѣбу полѹночи ангелъ летѣлъ  
И тѣхую пѣсню онъ пѣлъ;  
И мѣсяцъ, и звѣзды, и тѹчи толпой  
Внимали той пѣсни святой.

Онъ пѣлъ о блаженствѣ безгрѣшныхъ духовъ 5  
Подъ кѹщами райскихъ садовъ,  
О Богѣ великомъ онъ пѣлъ—и хвалá  
Его непритворна была.

Онъ дѹшу младѹю въ объятіяхъ нёсъ  
Для міра печáли и слёзъ, 10  
И звукъ его пѣсни въ душѣ молодой  
Остался безъ словъ, но живóй.

И дóлго на свѣтѣ томилась она,  
Желáніемъ чѹднымъ полна,  
И звѹковъ небесъ замѣнить не могли 15  
Ей скѹчныя пѣсни земли.

## 8. ПАРУСЪ.

Бѣлѣть парусъ одинокій  
 Въ туманѣ моря голубомъ . . .  
 Что ищетъ онъ въ странѣ далёкой?  
 Что кинулъ онъ въ краю родномъ?

Играютъ волны; вѣтеръ свищетъ 5  
 И мачта гнётся и скрипитъ . . .  
 Увы! онъ счастья не ищетъ!  
 И не отъ счастья бѣжитъ!

Подъ нимъ струя свѣтлѣй лазури,  
 Надъ нимъ лучъ солнца золотой; 10  
 А онъ, мятѣжный, проситъ бури,  
 Какъ будто въ буряхъ есть покой!

## 9. МОЛІТВА.

Въ мину́ту жи́зни тру́дную,  
 Тѣснѣ́тся ль въ се́рдце грусть;  
 Одну́ моли́тву чу́дную  
 Твержу́ я наизу́сть.

Есть си́ла благодѣ́тная 5  
 Въ созвучьи словъ жи́выхъ,  
 И ды́шетъ непонѣ́тная  
 Свята́я преле́сть въ нихъ.

Съ ду́ши какъ брѣ́мя скѣ́тится,  
 Сомнѣ́ніе далеко́— 10  
 И вѣ́рится, и пла́чется,  
 И такъ легкó, легкó . . .

## 10 КАЗАЧЬЯ КОЛЫБѢЛЬНАЯ ПѢСНЯ.

- Спи, младенецъ мой прекрасный,  
 Баюшки-баю.  
 Тѣхо смѣтрить мѣсяцъ ясный  
 Въ колыбѣль твою.  
 Стану сказывать я сказки,  
 Пѣсенку спою; 5  
 Ты жъ дремли, закрывши глаза,  
 Баюшки-баю.
- По камнямъ струится Тѣрекъ,  
 Плещеть мутный валъ; 10  
 Злой чеченъ ползѣтъ на берегъ,  
 Точить свой кинжалъ.  
 Но отецъ твой—старый воинъ,  
 Закаленъ въ бою.  
 Спи, малютка, будь спокоенъ, 15  
 Баюшки-баю.
- Самъ узнаешь—будетъ время—  
 Бранное житье;  
 Смѣло вдѣнешъ ногу въ стремя  
 И возьмешь ружье. 20  
 Я сѣдельце боевое  
 Шелкомъ разошью . . .  
 Спи, дитя мое родное,  
 Баюшки-баю.
- Богатырь ты будешь съ виду 25  
 И казакъ душой.  
 Провожать тебя я выйду—  
 Ты махнешъ рукой . . .

Скóлько гóрькихъ слёзь укράдкой  
 Я въ ту ночь пролью! . . . 30  
 Спи, мой áнгель, тíхо, слáдко,  
 Бáюшки-баю.

Стáну я тоскóй томíться,  
 Безутѣшно ждать;  
 Стáну цѣлый день молíться 35  
 По ночáмъ гадáть;  
 Стáну дúмать, что скучáешь  
 Ты въ чужóмъ краю . . .  
 Спи жъ, покá забóтъ не знáешь,  
 Бáюшки-баю. 40

Дамъ тебѣ я на доро́гу  
 Образóкъ свято́й;  
 Ты егó, моляся Бóгу,  
 Ставь передъ собóй,  
 Да, готóвясь въ бо́й опáсный, 45  
 Пóмни мать свою . . .  
 Спи, младéнецъ мой прекрáсный,  
 Бáюшки-баю.

## 11. ВЫХОЖУ ОДИНЪ Я НА ДОРО́ГУ.

Выхожý оди́нь я на доро́гу:  
 Сквозь тумáнь кремни́стый путь блес́титъ;  
 Ночь тихá, пусты́ня внéмлетъ Бóгу,  
 И звѣзда съ звѣздо́ю говорíть.  
 Въ небеса́хъ торжéственно и чúдно! 5  
 Спитъ земля въ сiяньѣ голу́бомъ . . .  
 Что же мнѣ такъ бо́льно и такъ трúдно:  
 Жду ль чéго? жалѣю ли о чёмъ?

Ужъ не ждú отъ жízни ничегó я,  
 И не жаль мнѣ прóшлаго ничúть; 10  
 Я ищú свободы и покóя;  
 Я бъ хотѣлъ забыться и заснúть . . .  
 Но не тѣмъ холóднымъ сномъ могíлы—  
 Я бъ желáлъ навѣки такъ заснúть,  
 Чтобъ въ груди дремáли жízни сíлы, 15  
 Чтобъ, дышá, вздымáлась тíхо грудь,  
 Чтобъ всю нóчь, весь день мой слухъ лелѣя,  
 Про любóвь мнѣ слáдкíй гóлосъ пѣлъ;  
 Надо мно́й чтобъ, вѣчно зеленѣя,  
 Тѣмный дубъ склоня́лся и шумѣлъ. 20

## 12. ТУ́ЧИ.

Тúчки небéсныя, вѣчшыя стрáнники!  
 Стéпью лазúрною, цѣпью жемчúжною  
 Мчíteсь вы, бúдто какъ я же, изгнáнники  
 Съ мíлаго сѣвера въ стóрону ю́жную.

Ктó же васъ гóнить: судьбы ли рѣшéние? 5  
 Зáвисть ли тáйная? злóба ль откры́тая?  
 Или на васъ тяготíть преступлéние?  
 Или друзéй клеветá ядовíтая?

Нѣтъ, вамъ наскúчили нíвы бесплóдныя . . .  
 Чúжды вамъ стрáсти и чúжды страдáнiя; 10  
 Вѣчно холóдныя, вѣчно свободныя,  
 Нѣтъ у васъ рóдины, нѣтъ вамъ изгнáнiя.

## А. Крыловъ

### 13. СТРЕКОЗА́ И МУРАВЕ́Й.

Попрыгунья-Стрекоза́  
Лѣто красное пропѣла,  
Огляну́ться не успѣла,  
Какъ зимá катитъ въ глаза́.  
Помертвѣло чисто поле; 5  
Нѣтъ ужъ дней тѣхъ свѣтлыхъ бо́лѣ,  
Какъ подъ кажды́мъ ей листько́мъ  
Быль гото́въ и столъ и домъ.  
Всё прошло́: съ зимой холо́дной  
Нужда́, голо́дъ настаётъ; 10  
Стрекоза́ ужъ не поётъ:  
И кому́ же въ умъ пойдётъ  
На желу́докъ пѣть голо́дный!  
Злой тоской удручена́,  
Къ Муравью́ ползётъ она́. 15  
„Не оста́вь меня́, кумъ мѣлый!  
Дай ты мнѣ собраться съ силой  
И до вѣшнихъ то́лько дней  
Прокорми́ и обогрѣй!“  
— Ку́мушка, мнѣ странно́ это: 20  
Да рабóтала ль ты въ лѣто? —  
Говоритъ ей Муравей.

„До того ль, голубчикъ, было!  
 Въ мягкихъ муравѣхъ у насъ  
 Пѣсни, рѣзвость всякій часъ, 25  
 Такъ что голову вскружило.“  
 — А, такъ ты . . . — „Я безъ души  
 Лѣто цѣлое всё пѣла“ . . .  
 — Ты всё пѣла? это дѣло:  
 Такъ пойдѣ же попляши! 30

#### 14. МЫШЬ И КРЫСА.

„Сосѣдка! слышала ль ты добрую молву?—  
 Вбѣжавши, Крысѣ Мышь сказала.—  
 Вѣдь кошка, говорятъ, попалась въ когти льву:  
 Вотъ отдохнѣть и намъ пора настала!“  
 — Не радуися, мой свѣтъ,— 5  
 Ей Крыса говоритъ въ отвѣтъ,—  
 И не надѣйся попустому!  
 Коль до когтей у нихъ дойдѣтъ,  
 То, вѣрно, льву не быть живому:  
 Сильнѣе кошки звѣря нѣтъ. 10

#### 15. ВОЛКЪ И ЛИСИЦА.

Лиса, курятинки накушавшись досыта  
 И добрый ворошокъ припрятавши въ запасъ,  
 Подъ стогомъ прилегла вздремнѣть въ вечерній  
 часъ.  
 Глядитъ, а въ гости къ ней голодный Волкъ та-  
 щится.



„Что, кúмушка, бѣды! — онъ говоритъ.— 5

Ни кóсточкой нигдѣ не могъ я поживѣться,

Меня такъ гóлодь и морить;

Собáки злы, пастúхъ не спить,

Пришлó хотъ удавѣться!“

— Неужли? — „Прáво, такъ.“ — Бѣдняжка-кума- 10  
нѣкъ!

Да не извóлишь ли сѣнцá? Вотъ цѣлый стогъ:

Я кúму услужить готóва.—

А кúму не сѣнцá — хотѣлось бы мяснóго,

Да про запáсь Лисá ни слóва,

И сѣрый рýцарь мой, 15

Облáсканъ пó уши кумóй,

Пошёлъ безъ úжина домóй.

## А. Кольцовъ

### 16. УРОЖАЙ.

#### I.

Краснымъ по́лымемъ Заря вспыхнула, По лицу́ земли Туманъ стелится; Разгорѣлся день	5
Огнёмъ со́лнечнымъ, Подобралъ туманъ Выше тѣмъ горъ; Нагустилъ его Въ тучу чёрную;	10
Туча чёрная Понахмурилась, Понахмурилась, Что задумалась, Словно вспомнила	15
Свою родину . . . Понесутъ её Вѣтры буйные Во всѣ стороны Свѣта блага . . .	20

Ополча́ется	
Гро́момъ, бу́рею,	
Огнѣмъ-мо́лніей,	
Дуго́й-ра́дугой;	
Ополчи́лася—	25
И расши́рилась,	
И уда́рила,	
И проли́лася	
Слезойи́ крупно́ю—	
Проливны́мъ дожде́мъ	30
На земну́ю грудь,	
На широкую́.	

## II.

И съ горы́ небесъ	
Гляди́тъ со́лнышко;	
Напи́лась воды́	35
Земля́ до́сыта.	
На поля́, сады́,	
На зелёные	
Люди́ сѣльскіе	
Не насмо́трятся;	40
Люди́ сѣльскіе	
Бо́жьей ми́лости	
Жда́ли съ трѣпетомъ	
И моли́твою.	
Заодно́ съ весно́й	45
Пробужда́ются	
Ихъ завѣ́тныя	
Думы́ ми́рныя.	
Дума́ пер́вая:	
Хлѣ́бъ изъ за́крома	50

Насыпáть въ мѣшки,  
 Убирáть возы.  
 А вторáя ихъ  
 Былá думушка:  
 Изъ селá гужомъ 55  
 Въ пору выѣхать.  
 Третью думушку  
 Какъ задумали,—  
 Богу-Господу  
 Помолѣлися, 60  
 Чѣмъ-свѣтъ по полю  
 Всѣ разѣхались,  
 И пошли гулять  
 Другъ за дру́жкою,  
 Гóрстью пóлною 65  
 Хлѣбъ раскидывать,  
 И дава́и паха́ть  
 Зѣмлю плу́гами,  
 Да кривой сохой  
 Перепáхивать, 70  
 Бороны зубьёмъ  
 Порасчѣсывать . . .

## III.

Посмотрю пойду́,  
 Полобу́юся:  
 Что послáлъ Госпо́дь 75  
 За труды лю́дымъ?  
 Вы́ше пояса  
 Рожь зерни́стая  
 Дре́мить ко́лосомъ  
 Почти до́ земли; 80

Сло́вно Бо́жій гость,  
 На всѣ стóроны  
 Дню весёлому  
 Улыба́ется;  
 Вто́рокъ по ней  
 85  
 Плыве́тъ-лосни́тся,  
 Золо́той волно́й  
 Разбѣга́ется. . . .

## IV.

Лю́ди се́мьями  
 Приня́лись жать,  
 90  
 Ко́сить по́дъ корень  
 Рожь вы́сокую.  
 Въ ко́пны ча́стыя  
 Снопы́ сло́жены;  
 Отъ возо́въ всю ночь  
 95  
 Скрипи́тъ му́зыка.  
 На гумна́хъ вездѣ,  
 Какъ князья́, скирды́  
 Широко́ сидѣть,  
 Подня́въ го́ловы. 100

## V.

Ви́дитъ солнышко—  
 Жатва ко́нчена:  
 Холоди́й оно  
 Пошло́ къ о́сени;  
 Но жарка́ свѣча́  
 105  
 Поселя́нина  
 Предъ ико́ною  
 Бо́жьей Ма́тери!

## Н. Некрасовъ

### 17. ШКОЛЬНИКЪ.

— Ну, пошёлъ же, ра́ди Бо́га! —  
Не́бо, ёльникъ и песо́къ —  
Не весёлая доро́га . . .  
— Эй! садись ко мнѣ, дружо́къ! —

Но́ги бо́сы, грязно тѣ́ло 5  
И едва́ прикр́ята грудь . . .  
Не стыди́ся! что за дѣ́ло?  
Э́то мно́гихъ сла́вныхъ путь.

Ви́жу я въ котóмкѣ кни́жку.  
Такъ учи́ться ты идёшь . . . 10  
Зна́ю: ба́тька на сыни́шку  
Изде́ржалъ послѣ́дній грошъ.

Зна́ю, ста́рая дя́чѣха  
Отдала́ четверта́чѣкъ,  
Что проѣ́зжая купчи́ха 15  
Подари́ла на чаё́къ.

Или, мѡжетъ, ты дворѡвый  
Изъ отпу́щенныхъ ! . . . Ну что-жъ !  
Слѹчай тѡже ужъ не нѡвый —  
Не робѣй, не пропадѣшь ! . . . 20

Скѡро ты узнаѣешь въ шкѡлѣ  
Какъ архангелъскій мужикъ  
По своѣй и Бѡжьей вѡлѣ  
Сталъ разу́мень и вели́къ.

Не безъ дѡбрыхъ душъ на свѣтѣ — 25  
Кто нибѹдь свезѣтъ въ Москвѹ,  
Бѹдешь въ университетѣ —  
Сонъ свершится на явѹ !

Тутъ ужъ поприще ширѡко:  
Знай рабѡтай да не трусь . . . 30  
Вотъ за что тебѣ глѹбоко  
Я люблю, родная Русь !

Не бездѡрна та природа,  
Не погѣбъ ещѣ тотъ край,  
Что выводитъ изъ народа 35  
Стѡлько слѡвныхъ то-и-знай —

Стѡлько дѡбрыхъ, благородныхъ,  
Сильныхъ любящей душой,  
Посреді пустыхъ, холѡдныхъ  
И напыщенныхъ собѡй ! . . . 40

## 18. ПРОСТІЙ.

Прості! Не помни дней паденья,  
 Тоскі, унынья, озлобленья —  
 Не помни бурь, не помни слёзъ,  
 Не помни рѣвности угрозъ!

Но дни, когда любви свѣтило 5  
 Надъ нами ласково всходило,  
 И бодро мы свершали путь —  
 Благослови и не забудь!

## 19. ВНИМАЯ УЖАСАМЪ ВОЙНЫ . . .

Внимая ужасамъ войны,  
 При каждой новой жертьѣ боя,  
 Миѣ жаль не друга, не жены,  
 Миѣ жаль не самого героя . . .  
 Увы! утѣшится жена 5  
 И друга лучшій другъ забудеть;  
 Но гдѣ-то есть душа одна —  
 Она до гроба помнить будетъ!  
 Средь лицемѣрныхъ нашихъ дѣлъ  
 И всякой пошлости и прозы 10  
 Оди я въ мірѣ подсмотрѣлъ  
 Святѣя, искреннія слёзы —  
 То слёзы бѣдныхъ матерей!  
 Имъ не забыть своихъ дѣтей,  
 Погибшихъ на кровавой нивѣ, 15  
 Какъ не поднять плакучей ивѣ  
 Своихъ поникнувшихъ вѣтвей . . .



## 20. ТИШИНА.

. . . Но Русь цѣла но Русь тверда,  
 Надъ нею со́лнце міра блещеть. . . .  
 О, Русь! ты такова́ всегда:  
 Какъ сѣльно бѹря ни тревожитъ  
 Вершіны вѣковыхъ древесъ, 5  
 Она ни до́лу не по́ложитъ,  
 Ни да́же раскachaть не мо́жетъ  
 До ко́рня заповѣдный лѣсъ.  
 Не угада́ть, что́ знамену́етъ  
 Твоя нѣмая тишина́. 10  
 Но се́рдце вѣщее лику́етъ  
 И умиля́ется до дна. . . .  
 Подъ не́бомъ не родны́мъ блужда́я,  
 Но къ сѣ́веру стремясь душо́й,  
 Люби́лъ я, сторо́на родна́я, 15  
 Вообража́ть тебя́ тако́й:  
 Тиха́, какъ со́нная, на́ружно,  
 Внутрі́ жива́ и горяча́,  
 Неутомі́мо, бо́дро, дру́жно  
 Ты вся рабо́таешь съ плеча́ — 20  
 Къ добру́ разу́мное стремле́нье  
 Животвори́тъ твои́хъ дѣте́й;  
 Въ права́ вступа́етъ просвѣще́нье,  
 Уходи́тъ мракъ . . . круго́мъ свѣтлѣ́й,  
 И бы́стро ца́рство молодое 25  
 Шага́етъ по пу́ти добра́,  
 Какъ въ дни Вели́каго Петра́. . . .

Да сбѹдется! . . .

Поги́бни зло́е!

Пуска́й не уста́етъ сѣя́ть

Намъ со́лнце пра́вды повсемѣ́стно, 30  
 Пусть на рабо́тающихъ че́стно  
 Нисхо́дитъ Бо́жья благода́ть  
 Да бу́детъ трудъ ихъ споръ и стро́ень,  
 Да тѣ́ломъ здравъ, душо́й поко́ень,  
 Его́ до цѣ́ли доведётъ 35  
 И па́харь, и поётъ, и во́инъ,  
 И морепла́ватель, и Тотъ  
 Засту́пникъ и Глава́ наро́дный,  
 Предъ Ко́имъ ча́стные труды,  
 Какъ мелководные пруды 40  
 Передъ Нево́ю многово́дной. . . .

## 21. УКАЖИ МНѢ ТАКУЮ ОБИТЕЛЬ.

Укажи́ мнѣ́ такую́ обите́ль,  
 Я тако́го угла́ не встрѣ́чалъ,  
 Гдѣ́ бы сѣ́ятель нашъ и храни́тель,  
 Гдѣ́ бы ру́сскій мужи́къ не стона́лъ !

Сто́нетъ онъ по поля́мъ и доро́гамъ, 5  
 Подъ телѣ́гой ноче́я въ степи́;  
 Сто́нетъ онъ по тю́рьмамъ и остро́гамъ,  
 Въ рудни́кахъ на желѣ́зной цѣ́пи.

Сто́нетъ въ со́бственномъ бѣ́дномъ доми́шкѣ́,  
 Свѣ́ту бо́жьяго со́лнца не ра́дъ, 10  
 Сто́нетъ въ ка́ждомъ глухо́мъ городи́шкѣ́,  
 У подѣ́здовъ судо́въ и пала́тъ.

Во́лга, Во́лга ! весно́й многово́дной  
 Ты не такъ залива́ешь поля́,  
 Какъ вели́кою ско́рбью наро́дной 15  
 Перепо́лнилась на́ша землѣ́ !

Гдѣ народъ—тамъ и стонъ! Эхъ, сердечный!  
 Что же значить твой стонъ бесконечный?  
 Ты проснёшься ль, исполненный силъ,  
 Иль, міровъ повинуюсь закону, 20  
 Всё, что могъ, ты уже совершилъ:  
 Создалъ пѣсню, подобную стону,  
 И духовно навѣки почилъ?

## 22. КРЕСТЬЯНСКІЯ ДѢТИ.

Однажды въ студенную зѣмнюю пору  
 Я изъ лѣсу вышелъ; былъ сильный морозъ.  
 Гляжy—поднимается медленно въ гору  
 Лошадка, везущая хворосту возъ.  
 И шествуя важно, въ спокойствіи чинномъ 5  
 Лошадку ведётъ подь-узды мужичокъ  
 Въ большихъ сапогахъ, въ полушубкѣ овчиномъ,  
 Въ большихъ рукавицахъ . . . а самъ съ ного-  
 токъ!  
 — Здорово, парнище! — „Ступай себѣ мимо!“  
 — Ужъ больно ты грозень, какъ я погляжy! 10  
 Откуда дровишки? — „Изъ лѣсу, вѣстимо;  
 Отецъ, слышишь, рубить, а я отвожy.“  
 (Въ лѣсу раздавался топоръ дровосѣка)  
 — А что, у отца-то большая семья? —  
 „Семья-то большая, да два человека 15  
 Всего мужиковъ-то: отецъ мой да я“ . . .  
 — Такъ вотъ оно что! А какъ звать тебѣ?  
 — „Власомъ.“  
 — А кой тебѣ годикъ? — „Шестой миноваль . . .  
 Ну, мёртвая!“ крикнулъ малюточка басомъ, 20  
 Рванулъ подь-узды и быстрѣй зашагалъ.

На эту картину такъ солнце свѣтило,  
Ребѣнокъ былъ такъ уморительно малъ,  
Какъ будто всё это картонное было,  
Какъ будто я въ дѣтскій театръ попалъ! 25  
Но мальчикъ былъ мальчикъ живой, настоящій,  
И дровни, и хворость, и пѣгоньскій конь,  
И снѣгъ, до окошекъ деревни лежащій,  
И зимаго солнца холодный огонь, —  
Всё, всё настоящее русское было, 30  
Съ клеймомъ нелюдимой, мертвящей зимы,  
Что русской душѣ такъ мучительно мило,  
Что русскія мысли вселяетъ въ умы. . . .

## С. Надсонъ

### 23. ДРУГЪ МОЙ, БРАТЪ МОЙ . . .

Другъ мой, братъ мой, усталый, страдающій братъ,  
Кто-бъ ты не былъ не падай душой:  
Пусть неправда и зло полновластно царятъ  
Надъ омытой слезами землей,  
Пусть разбить и поруганъ святой идеаль 5  
И струится невинная кровь:—  
Вѣрь настанетъ порá—и погибнетъ Ваальъ,  
И вернется на зѣмлю любовь.

Не въ терновомъ вѣнцѣ, не подъ гнѣтомъ цѣпѣй,  
Не съ крестомъ на согбенныхъ плечахъ,— 10  
Въ мѣрь прійдетъ она въ силѣ и слáвѣ своей,  
Съ яркимъ свѣточемъ счастья въ рукахъ.  
И не бѣдетъ на свѣтѣ ни слезъ, ни вражды,  
Ни безкрестныхъ могилъ, ни рабóвъ.  
Ни нужды, безпросвѣтной, мертвящей нужды, 15  
Ни мечá, ни позóрныхъ столбóвъ.

О мой другъ! Не мечтá этотъ свѣтлый приходъ,  
Не пустая надежда она:  
Оглянись—зло вокругъ черезчуръ ужъ гнететъ,  
Ночь вокругъ черезчуръ ужъ темна! 20  
Мѣрь устанетъ отъ мукъ, захлебнется въ крови,  
Утомится безумной борьбой,—  
И подниметъ къ любви, къ беззавѣтной любви,  
Очи полныя скорбною мольбой.

## 24. МАТЬ.

Тяжёлое дѣтство мнѣ пало на долю:  
 Изъ прихоти взятый чужою семьёй,  
 По тёмнымъ угламъ я наплакался вволю,  
 Извѣдавъ всю тяжесть подачки людской.  
 Меня окружало довольство . . . лишёній 5  
 Не зналъ я, зато и любви я не зналъ,  
 И въ тихія нѣчи отрадныхъ моленій  
 Никто надъ кроваткой моею не шепталъ.  
 Я росъ одиноко, я росъ позабытымъ,  
 Пугливымъ ребёнкомъ,—угрюмый, больной, 10  
 Съ умомъ не по-дѣтски печалью развитымъ,  
 И съ чуткой, болѣзненно-чуткой душой;  
 И стали слетать ко мнѣ свѣтлыя грёзы,  
 И стали мнѣ дивныя рѣчи шептать,  
 И дѣтскія слёзы, безвинныя слёзы, 15  
 Съ рѣсницъ моихъ тихо крылами свѣвать! . . .

Ночь . . . въ комнатѣ душно . . . сквозь шторы  
 струится  
 Тайнственный свѣтъ серебристой луны . . .  
 Я глубже стараюсь въ подушки зарыться,  
 А сны надо мной ужъ, завѣтные сны! . . . 20  
 Чу! Шорохъ шаговъ и шумящаго платья . . .  
 Несмѣлые звуки слышнѣй и слышнѣй . . .  
 Вотъ нѣжное „здравствуй,“ и чьи-то объятія  
 Кольцомъ обвились вокругъ шеи моей! . . .  
 „Ты здѣсь, ты со мной, о моя дорогая, 25  
 О милая мама! . . . ты снова пришла . . .  
 Какіе жъ дары изъ далёкаго рая  
 Ты бѣдному сыну съ собою принесла?  
 Какъ въ прошлыя нѣчи, взяла-ль ты съ собою  
 Съ луговъ его яркихъ, какъ день, мотыльковъ, 30

Изъ рѣкъ его рыбокъ съ цвѣтной чешуею,  
 Изъ тѣмныхъ садовъ—ароматныхъ плодовъ?  
 Споѣшь ли ты райскія пѣсни мнѣ снова,  
 Разскажешь ли снова, какъ въ блѣскѣ лучей  
 И въ синихъ струяхъ оиміама святого, 35  
 Тамъ носятся тѣни безгрѣшныхъ людей?  
 Какъ ангелы въ полночь на зѣмлю слетаютъ  
 И бродятъ вокругъ поселеній людскихъ,  
 И чистыя слёзы молитвъ собираютъ  
 И нѣжутъ жемчужныя нити изъ нихъ? . . . 40  
 Сегодня, родная, я стою награды,  
 Сегодня . . . о какъ ненавижу я ихъ,—  
 Опять они сердце моё безъ пощады  
 Измучили злобой упрёковъ своихъ . . .  
 Скорѣй—же, скорѣй . . . “ 45

И подъ тихія ласки

Обвѣянь блаженствомъ нахлынувшихъ грёзъ,  
 Я сладко смыкалъ утомлённые глазки,  
 Прильнувши къ подушкѣ, намѣкнувшей отъ слёзъ.

## 25. ЗАРЯ ЛѢННИВО ДОГОРАЕТЪ.

Заря лѣнниво догораетъ  
 На небѣ алой полосой;  
 Селѣ беззвучно засыпаетъ  
 Въ сіяныи нѣчи голубой;  
 И только пѣсня, замирая, 5  
 Въ уснувшемъ вѣздухѣ звучитъ,  
 Да ручеёкъ, струей играя,  
 Съ журчаньемъ по лѣсу бѣжитъ . . .  
 Какая ночь! какъ великаны,  
 Деревья сонныя стоятъ 10

И изумрудныя поляны  
 Въ глубóкой мглѣ безмóлвно спять . . .  
 Въ капризныхъ, странныхъ очертаньяхъ  
 Несúтся тучки въ небесахъ;  
 Свѣтъ съ тьмой въ роскошныхъ сочетаньяхъ 15  
 Лежить на листьѣ и стволахъ . . .  
 Съ отрадой жадной грудь вдыхаетъ  
 Въ себя прохладныя струи,  
 И снова въ сердцѣ закипаетъ  
 Желанье счастья и любви . . . 20

## 26. ЖИЗНЬ.

Мѣняя каждый мигъ свой образъ прихотливый,  
 Капризна, какъ дитя, и призрачна, какъ дымъ,  
 Кипитъ повсюду жизнь въ тревогѣ суетливой,  
 Великое смѣшавъ съ ничтожнымъ и смѣшнымъ.

Какóй нестрóйный гуль и какъ пестра картинa! 5  
 Здѣсь—поцѣлуй любви, а тамъ ударъ пожемъ;  
 Здѣсь пагло прозвенѣлъ бубенчикъ аркелина,  
 А тамъ идетъ пророкъ, согбенный подъ крестомъ.

Гдѣ солнце, тамъ и тѣнь! Гдѣ слѣзы и молитвы,  
 Тамъ и голодный стонъ мятѣжной нищеты, 10  
 Вчера здѣсь былъ разгаръ кровопролитной бѣтвы,  
 А завтра—расцвѣтутъ душистые цвѣты.

Вотъ чудный перль въ грязи, растоптанный толпою,  
 А вотъ—душистый плодъ, подточенный червёмъ;  
 Сейчасъ ты былъ герой, гордящийся собою, 15  
 Теперь—ты блѣдный трусъ, подавленный стыдомъ!



Вотъ жизнь, вотъ этотъ сфинксъ ! законъ ея—мгновенье

И нѣтъ среди́ людей такого мудреца,  
Кто-бъ могъ сказа́тъ толпѣ—куда́ ея движеніе,  
Кто могъ бы уловить черты ея лица. 20

То вся она́—печаль, то вся она́—приманка,  
То всё въ ней—блескъ и свѣтъ, то всё—позоръ и  
тьма ;

Жизнь—это серафимъ и пьяная вакханка,  
Жизнь—это океанъ и тѣсная тюрьма.

## NOTES

### PUSHKIN

1. Song from "The Gipsies," in praise of the bird's happy life.

*Metre.*—Trochaic: — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. Бóжія, poss. adj. of Богъ. Here in its proper sense; but also (1) merely expletive, кáждый бóжій день, "every blessed day"; (2) бóжій человѣкъ, "a simpleton."
- 2-4. Заботы, труда, гнѣзда *gen.* in neg. sentence.
3. Хлопотливо, "fussily, with care," from хлопóты, *f. plur.*, "care, trouble." Свивáть *ipf.*, свить *pf.*, properly, "to roll up," here "to build."
5. Дóлгу, short form used attributively in poetry. Дрёмлетъ, from дремáть, "to slumber"; 1st *conj.* verbs whose stem ends in a labial insert л throughout *pres. ind.* and in *imperat.* and *pres. part.* and *ger.*; but 2nd *conj.* labial stems have л in 1st *pers. sing. pres.* only—e.g., купить, *fut.* куплю, кúпить, but sometimes also in *p.p.p.*
6. Взойдѣтъ, *fut.* from взойти, *pf.* of восходить. The interchange of *pres.* and *fut.* in this stanza (all the actions being indefinite in point of time) is chiefly made for the sake of variety, though there is a shade of difference between the *pf.*, as indicating brief action, and the *ipf.*, marking continuous action, following the completion of the other.  
Красное, "radiant, glorious," poet.; not "red" as in prose. Внёмлетъ, *pres.* of внимáть, *ipf.* (*pf.* внять): in prose рег. внимаю, etc., "to heed, hear attentively," *c. dat.*
9. "After spring, the glory of nature, sultry summer will pass; and late autumn brings mist and rough weather."

15. За, "beyond," with motion. Сине, poet. use of short form (*cf.* line 5). Very few short forms are *soft* (похоже, "like," is another) even when taken from soft adj.—*e.g.*, горячъ, а, горячо, горячий, from горячий, "hot"; but here синь, синя, сини.

2. "A Winter Evening." The poet is sitting in a cottage, while the storm roars and howls outside. It is sad and dark indoors. He asks his old nurse, a peasant-woman, who used to tell him stories as a boy, to sing one of her old songs to cheer the gloom.

*Metre.* — Trochaic : — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

- 1-4. "The storm shrouds the sky in mist, whirling up snowy gusts: first it howls like a monster, then weeps like a child."

Крутя́ *ger.* of крути́ть.

Завоётъ, *fut.* of завѣтъ, *pf.* of завыва́ть, "to howl, etc."

За-пла́четъ, *fut.* of (за)пла́кать. The *pf.* here is used to contrast a series of abrupt actions with the continuous action in line 1. This may be used even of past actions (*cf.* Forbes, N., *Russ. Gramm.*, p. 188).

- 5-8. "First over the old roof suddenly it rustles the thatch; then, like a belated wayfarer, it beats at our window."

Зашумѣтъ, *fut.* of (за)шумѣть, "to begin to make a noise."

Шумъ is a rustling, rushing noise, of a crowd, a stream, a forest. Застучи́тъ, *fut.* of (за)стуча́ть. Запозда́лой, poetical form of запозда́лый.

- 9-12. "Our old cottage is dark and sad. Why, good mother, hast thou fallen into silence by the window?"

Пріумъ, *pf. past.* of умолка́ть, "to be silent."

- 13-16. "Art thou, dear friend, wearied by the roar of the storm; or dozing to the buzz of thy spinning-wheel?"

14. Мой другъ, very familiar and affectionate, used for either gender.

Утомленá, *p.p.p.* of утоми́ть, *pf.* of утомля́ть, "to weary."

- 17-20. "Kind friend of my unhappy youth, let us drain (the cup) of sorrow: where is the cup? Then our hearts will be lighter."

Кру́жка, "flagon, jug, mug," etc.

21. Спои, *imperat.* of *pf.* (с)пѣть, "to sing."

Какъ, etc. "How the halcyon lived in peace beyond the sea." This verse refers to some of the old fairy-stories that the peasant-nurse had told the poet as a boy.

3. "Autumn": Falling leaves and early frost. The hunter's hue and cry merrily resounds. The poet loves the sad season of faded splendour and the threat of coming winter. (From "Eugène Onégin.")

*Metre.*—Iambic, with double rhymes: ∪ — | ∪ — |  
∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪.

- 1, 2. Ужъ, etc. "Already the wood shakes off the last leaves from its bare branches."  
4. "Still babbling, the stream runs past the mill; but the pond is already frozen"—lit. "chilled," from застыть, *pf.* of застывать, "to grow cold."  
6. Отъѣзжія: отъѣзжее поле—a field far from cornfields and dwellings, used specially for hunting.  
7. "The winter crop suffers from his wild sport."  
Страждутъ = страдаютъ, from страдать. Озимъ, *fem.* = any crop sown before winter.  
8. "The bark of dogs wakes the sleeping oak-groves."  
9, 10. "Sad time, the eyes' enchantment, sweet to me is thy parting [or "farewell"] beauty."  
11, 12. "I love the rich fading of nature, the woods clad in purple and gold."  
13, 14. "In their shade [сѣнь, *fem.*] the rustle of the wind and its cool breath: the heavens veiled in eddying mist" (*instr.* of мгла).  
16. "And the far-off threatenings of grey winter." Отд. *p.p.p.* of отдалить, *pf.* of отдалять, "to remove, withdraw."

4. "A Winter Road." Describes a lonely drive on a winter's night. The poet listens to the driver's endless songs and the dull tinkling of the sleigh-bell, as he watches the milestones fly past.

*Metre.* — Trochaic: — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ } — ∪ and  
— ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. "Through the eddying mist the moon peers out."  
Пробира́ться *ipf.*, пробра́ться *pf.*, "to penetrate."

8. Гремѣть, from гремѣть, *ipf.*; за—, *pf.*, usually “to roar,” of thunder: here “to ring, tinkle.”
- 9-12. “I hear something [lit. “hears itself,” *passive reflex.*] homelike (native) in the long songs of the driver: at one time reckless jollity, at another, heartfelt anguish.”
13. “Not a fire, not a hut . . . (to be seen).” Ни properly: “not even,” requires не in same sentence to complete the negation; but this can be spared, as here, if the phrase is elliptical.
14. Глушь, *fem.*, here “wilderness, deserted country.”  
 “To meet me only the milestones pass one by one.”  
 Вёрсты, *plur.* of верста, a verst, about two-thirds of a mile.  
 Полосаты, short form of полосатый, *adj.* of полоса (*plur.* полосы). Mile-posts are usually painted in stripes: полосатый, “striped.”

5. “The Cloud.” The last storm-cloud drifts across the sky; it has been rent by the lightning, has echoed the thunder, and yielded a refreshing shower to the earth. Now it is time for the cloud to depart.

*Metre.* — Anapæstic catalectic: — — | ~ ~ — |  
 ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — | ~ twice, and — — | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ —  
 | ~ ~ — | twice.

- 1-4. “Last cloud of the scattered storm, alone thou art drifting over the clear azure: alone thou bringest mournful shade: alone thou saddenest the joyful day.”

Разс., *p.p.p.* of разсѣять, “to scatter”; *pf.* of —сѣвать. The *partic.* is often used for “distracted, absent-minded.”

2. Несёшься, lit. “art fleeting, hurrying”; *cf.* Gk. φέρεσθαι: both suggest rapid motion.
4. Ликующий, “exultant,” from ликовать, *ipf.*; *pf.* воз—.
6. “The lightning terribly surrounded thee.” Обвивать, *ipf.*; обвить, *pf.*
- 7, 8. “Thou re-echoedst a mysterious roar, and drenchedst the thirsty earth with rain.”

Алчный, from алкать, “to thirst”—usually = “eager.”

Пойть *ipf.*; *pf.* на—, “to give to drink, to water.”

- 9-12. “Enough, hide thyself away! The time is past. The earth hath been refreshed, and the tempest hath sped by; and the wind, caressing the leaves of the trees, driveth thee away from the peaceful sky.”

Сокройся, from сокрыться = скрѣться, *pf.* of скрывать.

11. Дре́вѣсь, poet. *gen. pl.* of д(е)рево.  
 12. Успо́к., *p.p.p.* of успоко́ить, *pf.* of успоко́ивать, "to quiet."  
 Гóнить, *pres.* of гнать.

6. "The Monument." Imitating Horace (*Odes* III., 20), Pushkin lays claim to deathless renown. As long as there are poets in the world, as long as the Russian Empire lasts, he will be remembered and loved as the bard of freedom, no matter how his own age may misunderstand him.

Pushkin, especially in the third stanza, has admirably caught the spirit of Horace, while varying the local and historical colouring. The stately lines—

" . . . usque ego postera  
 crescam laude recens, dum capitolium  
 scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex,"

bring before us the dignity and might of ancient Rome, while Pushkin suggests that throughout Russia all men, even the races yet uncultured, will learn to love his poetry.

*Metre.*—Iambic : three lines, ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — |  
 ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ (catalectic), followed by ∪ —  
 | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ —.

- 1-4. "I have raised for myself a monument not made with hands; the people's path to it shall ne'er be overgrown. It has towered higher with unsubmissive head than the pillar of Alexander."

Horace has: "I have raised a monument more lasting than bronze, loftier than the kingly structure of the pyramids."

Воздвигъ, *past* of —двиг-нуть, *pf.* of —гáть. Нер. from не; рука, "hand"; творить, "to create."

2. Заростѣтъ, from зарастіи, "to be overgrown"—*e.g.*, with grass, weeds, or shrubs, from disuse (German *zugewachsen*). Pushkin means that men will constantly be treading the path to his monument.
3. Вознёсся, *past* of воз-нести-сь, *pf.* of —носіть-ся. Главóю, poet. (Slavonic) for головóю, "head."

4. The memorial pillar of Alexander I. stands before the Winter Palace at Petrograd.
- 5, 6. Horace has "non omnis moriar." So Pushkin: "I shall not wholly perish. The soul in the sacred lyre will survive my dust and escape decay."
- Завѣтный, "sacred," properly "testamentary"; from завѣтъ=(1) will; (2) вѣтхій, нѣвый з., Old and New Testaments.
- 7, 8. "And I shall be famous so long as in the (sublunar) world even a single poet shall be alive."
- Подл., from подъ, "beneath"; лунá, "moon."
- Пійть=поётъ. The latter comes through German, French, Latin, from ancient Greek, ποιητής; the former from Modern Greek pronunciation of same word: phonetically p i i t i : s.
9. "And every tongue (being) therein shall name me"—i.e., shall speak of me by name.
11. "And the proud descendant (grandson) of the Slavs [i.e., the Russians] and the Finn, and the now wild Tungus, and the Calmuck, friend of the prairie."
- Славянь, *gen. plur.* of славянинъ; *nom. pl.* славяне.
- Finland had been annexed to Russia in 1809. The Tungus are a nomad, reindeer-keeping tribe in the arctic region of the Yenesei basin. The Calmucks are nomads living east of the lower Volga. Pushkin means that when these two tribes have been civilized and learn to read Russian, his fame will still survive.
- 13-16. "Long shall I be loved by the people for this, that I awoke noble feelings by my lyre, that in my cruel age I glorified freedom, and called for mercy on the fallen."
- Нарóду, *lit.* "for the people," *dat.* of advantage. Любезный, both "beloved" and "amiable."
15. We should say "In an age of iron"; an allusion to the wars of Russia (Swedish, Turkish, Napoleonic) in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
16. Пáдшимъ, *dat. plur. p.p. act.* of пáсть, "to fall." Pushkin may have Virgil's "parcere subiectis" in mind. (Pushkin had suffered for his liberal views. Cf. *Intro.*, p. xii.)
- 17-20. "O Muse, be obedient to the Divine command; fear not reproach, asking not for a crown, accepting praise and slander with even temper (indifference), and strive not with fools (a fool)."
- Страшійся, *ipf., pf. y—*, "to fear," *c. gen.*
- Трѣбуя and пріёмля, *gerunds* of трѣбовать and принимáть (in prose, принима́я). Оспáривать, *ipf.*, оспóрить, *pf.* "to dispute with," *c. acc.*

Where Horace, secure in the admiration of his age and the favour of the Emperor Augustus, boldly demands the crown of bays (" . . . et mihi Delphica | lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam "), Pushkin, surrounded by jealousy and mistrust, is content to await the verdict of posterity.

## LÉRMONTOV

7. "The Angel." *Subject*.—The soul's home is not in this world: she has heard an angel's song before coming to the vale of tears.

*Metre*.—Anapæstic: — — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — and — — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — alternately.

1. Полуночи, "of midnight," *gen., nom.* полночь, "across the midnight sky."
3. "The moon and the stars and the clouds in their throng" (*instr.*).  
Звѣзды, *nom. plur.* of звѣзда. For modified ѣ, *cf.* гнѣзда, *pl.* of гнѣздó, "nest"; *dim.* гнѣздышко, and сѣдла, *pl.* of сѣдлó, "saddle."
4. Пѣсни, *dat.* after внимáли, from пѣснь, poet. form for пѣсня.
5. Безгр., "sinless," from грѣхъ, "sin."
9. Младѹю, poet. for молодѹю, which form itself occurs in line 11.
12. "And the sound of his song in the young soul abode without words, yet living."
13. "And long in the world she wearied" (lit. "wearied herself").
14. Полнá, from полный; *masc.* полонъ; *neut.* полно, *plur.* —ы, "full."
15. "And for her (the soul) the dreary (or tedious) songs of earth could not replace the strains [*gen. plur.* after neg.] of heaven" (*gen. plur.* of небо, *nom.* небеса.)

8. "The Sail." One white sail on the misty blue sea! Is the mariner yonder some restless spirit, who flees from sorrow to find it again, who finds the beauty of life in fighting against the storm?



*Metre.*—Iambic: see page xviii.

4. "What has he left (thrown over) in his native land?"  
Кину́ть, *pf.* of кидáть. Краю́, *loc.* of край (*cf.* на краю́, "on the edge").
6. "The mast bends and creaks."  
Ма́чта, Teutonic word (*cf.* Eng. and German "Mast").  
Гнётся, from гну́ться, *ipf.*; *pf.* за—, со—.
7. "Alas, he seeks no happiness, and it is not from happiness that he flies"—*i.e.*, he leaves trouble behind, and may expect fresh sorrow ahead of him.
- 9-12. "Beneath him the flood is brighter than azure, above him (shines) a ray of golden sunlight. But he, rebellious, calls for storms, as if in storms were peace."

9. "The Prayer." In moments of trial and sorrow there is salvation and present help in a living word of prayer.

*Metre.*—Iambic, somewhat varied by trisyllabic rhymes.

- 1, 2. A conditional sentence. Lit. "At a hard moment of life, if sorrow presses into my heart? (Then) one glorious prayer do I repeat, etc."—*i.e.*, "Whenever sorrows beset me, I repeat, etc." (both verbs are *pres.*).
6. "In the harmony of living words," *loc.* of созвѣчье (=—ie).
- 7, 8. "And there breathes an unimaginable, holy rapture therein."
- 9-12. "From my soul, as it were, a burden will roll away; doubt (flees) afar; I believe, I weep, and all is well."  
Скати́ться, *pf.* of скáтываться. Lit. "It believes itself and it weeps itself, and so, easily, easily. . ."  
Вѣ́рится, impersonal: so in German, *und es glaubt sich und es weint sich.*

10. "Cossack Cradle-Song." The mother looks forward to the time when her son, grown to a tall warrior, will go out to fight the Caucasian tribesmen (as his father is now doing), and foresees her own mingled pride and grief when that day shall come. But now let the babe sleep, while he knows no care.

*Metre.* — Trochaic : — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. Спи, *imperat.* of спать.
2. "Lullaby." Cf. verb баюкать, "to lull."
6. Стáну, *fut.* from *pf.* стать, "to begin"; the *past*, сталъ, is also frequent. In *pres.* начинáть is commoner than стáновиться.
8. Спою *fut.* from *pf.* с-пѣть, "to sing."
9. Дремлі *imperat.* of дремáть: observe л is kept, as in *pres.* Закр., *gerund past* of *pf.* закрытъ, "to shut."
10. "The turbid wave splashes."
11. "The wicked Chechen creeps upon the bank; he sharpens his dagger." The Chechens are a Caucasian tribe.
14. Закалѣнь, short form of —лѣнный, *p.p.p.* of закалѣть, *pf.* of —калѣвать or —калѣть, "to harden."
15. Спокоѣнь, short form of спокойный, "quiet, still."
- 17, 18. "Thou shalt thyself learn to know (the time will come) a warlike life." So брáнное поле, "battlefield."
19. Вдѣнешь, *fut.* of *pf.* вдѣтъ, *ipf.* вдѣвáть, "to thrust in."
- 21-22. "I will embroider with silk (thy) warrior-saddle"—*i.e.*, the rich hangings attached to the leather seat.
25. Богатырь, "a hero, paladin, champion."  
Съ вѣду, *gen.* of вѣдъ (special form in adverbial phrase), "aspect, appearance."
- 27-30. Выйду—махнёшь—пролюю, *futures*: "I will go out to escort thee: thou wilt wave [with thy hand] (farewell): how many bitter tears will I shed in secret on that night!"
34. Безутѣшно, "comfortless, inconsolable"; from утѣшить, *pf.* of утѣшáть, "to comfort."
35. Цѣлый день, *acc.* of duration of time. In prose весь день is also used.
36. "To divine [*i.e.*, to find out thy fate by magical means] o' nights." Cf. гадáніе, "divination." Ordinarily гадáть="to guess"; *pf.* у—, "to guess right."
38. Краю, *loc.* of край, "land"; in prose also "edge," as in на краю.
39. Пока, here "as long as"; also used for "until." Cf. "Я не пойду спать пока не кончу," "I won't go to bed till I've finished."
41. На, "for."

42. Образокъ, *dim.* of образъ, *plur.* образа, "an Icon, holy image or picture."  
 43. Молясь, poet. for молясь; *gerund pres.* of молиться, "to pray."  
 44. Ставь, *imperat.* of ставить, "to place, put (upright)."  
 46. Готóвьясь, *gerund pres.* of готóвиться, "to prepare."

11. "I go out alone upon the road." The poet wanders out on a still, starry night, and thinks of death. From life he hopes for nothing more. Yet his longing is not for the cold sleep of the tomb, but for a blissful trance of sweet dreams beneath a whispering oak.

*Metre.*—Trochaic: — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪, followed by — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | —.

2. "The stony (flinty) road glistens through the mist."  
 3. Внѣмлетъ, *cf.* No. 1, line 7.  
 5. Lit. "In the heavens it is solemn and wonderful."  
 8. Жду, *c. gen.* as usual.  
 10. "Not a whit do I regret the past."  
 11. Ищý. Искать governs either *acc.* or *gen.*  
 13. "But not with that cold sleep of the grave." Сномъ *instr.* of сонъ.  
 16. "That, breathing [*gerund pres.* of дышать = дыхать], my breast might gently heave." *Past indic.* after чтобъ = subjunctive.  
 17-18. "That all night, all day caressing my ear [lit. "hearing"] a sweet voice might sing to me of love."  
 19-20. "That over me, ever green, a dark oak might bend and rustle." Зеленѣя, *gerund* of зеленѣть, "to be green." Склоняться *ipf.*, склониться *pf.*

12. "Clouds." The poet, watching the clouds drifting from north to south, wonders whether they, like himself, are exiles, and what decree of fate, what crime or slander, has driven them forth. But no: the clouds are free and careless; they only seek a change from the barren north; no home-sickness weighs upon them.

*Metre*.—Dactylic, with trisyllabic rhymes (and hints of internal assonance): — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪.

1. Тѹчки, or тѹчи, properly “storm-clouds,” while облака are “fair-weather clouds” (*sing.* тѹч-а, —ка, and облако).
- 2-4. “Across the azure field in a pearly chain, ye hasten, as if exiles even as I, from the dear north to a southern land.”  
Сторона́ = страна́ in poetry.
10. “Strange to you are passions, and strange are sufferings”  
—*i.e.*, you are strangers to them.

## KRYLOV

### 13. “The Dragon-Fly and the Ant.”

*Metre*.—Trochaic, in lines of various lengths.

1. “Lit. “The dancer-dragon-fly,” from попры́гать, “to leap”; so шалу́нья, “mad-cap,” from шали́ть, “to play pranks.” Compounds formed of two nouns in apposition are common in Russian: *e.g.*, Ма́тушка-Во́лга, “Mother Volga.”
2. Кра́сное = (1) red, (2) radiant, fair (poetical and popular; in prose, краси́вый). *Cf.* Pushkin, “Ballad of Tsar Saltan,” зра́вствуй, кра́сная дѣ́вица, “Hail, beauteous maid.” So here.  
Пропѣ́ла (*pf.*), the verb пѣ́ть becomes transitive by addition of *prep.* про, “Had sung through, etc.”
4. Каті́ть въ глаза́, “comes on apace” (lit. “rolls into your eyes”). So зима́ каті́ть на дво́рь with same meaning (lit. “rolls into the yard”—*i.e.*, “up to your very door”).

Каті́ть is another form of катáть (both *ipf.*). Verbs of motion are usually found in two *imperfective* forms, one (here катáть) indicating habitual or indefinite action, the other (каті́ть) for a definite or particular act.

Members of this series are: ході́ть (*indefinite*—Fr. *marcher*) я хожу́, “I go” (habitually); и́дти (*definite*—Fr. *aller*) я иду́, “I am going” (at some stated time). Ё́здить—ѣ́хать: —я ѣ́ду, “I am going” (not on foot). Катáться—каті́ться used of “motion for the sake of motion”—*e.g.*, катáться верхо́мъ, “to ride” (for pleasure or exercise). (See Boyer and Speranski, “Russian Reader,” p. 243.)

5. Чисто. The short form of adj. may be used attributively in poetry (*cf.* above, No. 1, line 15). Here чисто = "clear, open."  
Помѣртвѣло, lit. "had grown deathlike."
6. "No more now of those bright days."
7. Какъ, popular for когда, "when."
8. Столъ, metaph. like our "board."
10. Нужда, observe metrical licence — for —.
12. Пойдётъ, *future* used conditionally. Lit. "And for whom, pray, will it come into mind to sing?" etc.—*i.e.*, "Who would think of singing?"
14. Удрученá, short form of удручѣнный (*p.p.p.* of удручить, *pf.* of удручать), "distressed."
16. Кумъ, and line 20, кумушка (or кумá), properly of god-father or godmother in relation to each other (Mod. Greek, *κουμπάρος*; from Latin *compar*); also used of those connected in any way by the baptismal tie, and finally as a familiar term of address (as in Mod. Greek).
17. "Grant me to regain my strength" (*cf.* собраться съ дѣхомъ, "to summon up courage").
18. Вѣснихъ, adj. of весна, "spring."
19. Про—, aspectival: lit. "feed through" (*pf.*). Обогрѣтъ *pf.*, обогрѣвать *ipf.*, "to warm (all over)."
21. Да, lit. "indeed"—omit in English.
23. "Was there time for that, my pet?" Lit. "Was it up to that?" (*cf.* мнѣ не до васъ, "I have nothing to do with you"). Голубчикъ, lit. "little dove"—common familiar address.
26. Вскружило, *impers.*, lit. "It turned"—*i.e.*, "My head was turned." Observe accent рѳлов-у, *acc.* from —á; *nom. pl.* рѳловы; other cases regular. So вода, "water"; рука, "hand"; душа, "soul"; земля, "earth"; сторонá, "side"; среда, "Wednesday"; and about forty others. Another class changes the accent only in *nom. plur.*—*e.g.*, доска, "board"; *acc.* —ý, *nom. pl.* дѳски. These also number about forty. A few like цѣна, "price," may take either accent in *acc. sing.*
27. А here = "Ah." Безъ души, "thoughtlessly."
28. Лѣто, *acc.*, duration of time. Всѣ, adv. "continually."
29. Это дѣло, "That was your business" (*i.e.*, "Your occupation was dancing".)
30. Же, for emphasis: omit in English. Попляши, *imperat. pf.* from (по)плясáть, "to dance" (of peasants), but танцѳвать (Germ. *tanzen*), "to dance" (in a ballroom).

## 14. "The Mouse and the Rat."

*Metre.*—Iambic.

1. ЛЬ, short for ли: so коль = коли, line 8.
2. Вбѣжа-вши (or -въ), *gerund past* of вбѣжѣть, "Having run in."
4. Попѣлась, "Has got caught." Лѣву, *dat.* of advantage.
5. "My light," term of endearment.
6. Въ отвѣтъ, "in answer"; frequent in New Testament Luke iv., 12—Исусъ сказалъ ему въ отвѣтъ.
7. After —и in reflex. verbs —ся, not съ, is used.  
Попустому, or попусту, *adv.* from пустой, "vain," "empty."
- 8, 9. Lit. "If it goes as far as claws with them [*i.e.*, if they come to clawing], then certainly for the lion [it is fated] not to be alive [*i.e.*, he will not come out alive]."  
Лѣву, *dat.* of disadvantage; жив., the complement of быть, is attracted into *dat.* (So in Latin, Horace, *Satires* I., 1, 19, "Atqui licet esse beatis.") This use of быть with notion of fatality is archaic or popular (*cf.* Boyer and Speranski, "Russian Reader," p. 251). The attraction into the *dat.*, however, survives in phrases like мнѣ скучно быть одному, "It is tedious for me to be alone."
10. "There is no beast stronger than a cat" (*gen.* of comparison).

## 15. "The Wolf and the Fox."

*Metre.*—Iambic.

1. Лиса = лисица, always *fem.* in Russian.  
Lit. "Having eaten of chicken-meat to repletion." Курятника *dim.* of курятина—*cf.* говядина, "beef" (originally, meat of any kind); телятина, "veal"; баранина, "mutton."  
Нак. *gerund past. pf.* of (на)кѣшаться (*cf.* напѣться, "to drink your fill"); досыта *adv.* from сытый; сытъ, а, о, ы, "full, sated."
2. "And having hidden away a good pile as store" (lit. "into store").  
При., *gerund past pf.* of (при)прятать.
3. Прилегла, *past. pf.* from прилечь.  
Вздремнуть, *pf.* of —дремать.  
Въ вечерній часъ, "at the evening hour": *adj.* of time usually end in —ній (*soft decl.*), *e.g.*, лѣтній, "summer"; поздній, "late."

5. Въ гости, *acc. plur.* old form; lit. "into the guests" (other examples, *cf.* Forbes, N., "Russian Grammar," p. 133).  
"A hungry wolf comes trailing along to visit her."
6. Exclamation: "What trouble, gossip!" says he.
7. По-жи-вѣться, *pf.* of —влѣться, *c. instr.*, "to make profit, or gain advantage from"; here "to glean, or pick up."
9. Злы, *plur.* short form from злой; золь, зла, зло.
10. "It has almost come to hanging (my)self." Хотѣть, "near to."
11. Бѣдняжка, "poor dear," may be common gender.  
Куманѣкъ, more familiar for кумъ (see above, No. 13, line 16).
12. Да (*unacc.*), "but." Извѣлишь (*cringing*), "Won't you deign to (eat some) hay?" (*partitive gen.*). Извѣлитъ, *pf.*, is used by servants, etc., of or to their superiors—*e.g.*, графиня извѣлитъ почивать, "The countess is pleased to be reposeing."  
Извѣлитъ, though *pf.*, has no specific future sense in such stereotyped uses as that just quoted. There is an *ipf.* Со-извѣлять, *pf.* —извѣлитъ, with similar meaning. Colloquially извѣльте is used for our "please"—*e.g.*, позвѣльте мнѣ книгу, "May I (have) the book?" Answer: Извѣльте, "Please (take it)," or "Here it is!"
14. "But her gossip (wanted) no hay; he would have liked something meaty." Мяснѣго, *partitive gen.* of мяснѣй, *adj.* of мясо, "meat."
15. "But of her store not a word from Mistress Fox"—understand не сказала.
16. "My grey knight." Рыцарь, from German *Ritter*.
17. "Flattered over (head and) ears by his gossip." Обл., *p.p.p.* from (об)ласкать, "to coax." The accent in this *participle* often goes back a syllable, even where it is fixed in the rest of the verb—*e.g.*, потѣрянный from потерять.  
По уши, observe accent. До ушей, "up to the ears," is also used (*sing.* ухо). Кумѣй, *instr.* of agent.

## KOLTSOV

16. "Harvest." A picturesque account of the field-work of the Russian peasants leading up to the rye-harvest. In evoking such familiar scenes the poet avoids precise detail, and reveals the thoughts of the



country-folk as much as their actions. The poem is divided as follows:

I.—A vivid and highly-coloured description of a thunderstorm followed by timely and plentiful rain.  
 II.—The thankfulness of the peasants, who see their crops growing. The work of early spring (before the summer rain)—the ploughing and sowing—is narrated.  
 III.—The golden corn stands waving in the fields.  
 IV.—The reaping, carting, and threshing. V.—The end of harvest and the gratitude of the villagers.

*Metre*.—Lines of five syllables of which the third is always accented; the remaining accents (if any) are entirely free, thus:  $\underline{\text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } }$ . No rhyme is used, but occasional assonances can be traced. The effect of this metre is novel and (to English ears) unusual; in some places it almost approaches rhythmical prose, but obeys definite rules of its own.

*Title*.—Урожа́й has a wider meaning than our "harvest"; it denotes the crop as a whole, first growing, then reaped, gathered, and used for the service of man.

1-10. Lit.: "With ruddy glow the sunrise has flamed; over the face of the earth the mist spreads: the day has blazed out with the sun's fire; it has raised the mist higher than the mountain-top: it has condensed it into a black storm-cloud."

1. По́лымемъ, *instr.* of по́лымя = плáмя, "flame."

2. За́ря, "glow," of sunrise or sunset. Вспы́хивать, *ipf.*, вспы́хнутъ, *pf.*, "to flame up."

4. Стéлиться, from стлáться.

8. Темя́, properly "crown of head"; here "hill-top"; by poetic license for те́мени (*gen.*).

9. Нагусти́ль: *past pf.* of густы́ть (*pf.* also с—), "to condense."

11-20. "The black cloud has frowned, has frowned: as if she bethought her, just as if she remembered her homeland. . . . The gusty winds will carry her along to every region of the realms of day" (lit. "of the white world").



20. Бѣлый, "white," a conventional epithet of свѣтъ, "world": like "the round earth," "God's earth," "the merry world," etc.
- 21-24. "She arms herself with thunder, with tempest and lightning-fire, with the rainbow yoke."  
Дуга, properly of the high-arched yoke of Russian harness; here the compound is a popular rhyming variant for радуга, "rainbow."
- 25-32. "She has armed, she has stretched out, she has struck; and she has shed herself in big tears—even with drenching rain upon the broad bosom of the earth."
28. *1pf.* проливать́ся, *pf.* проли́ться, "to be outpoured"; from same stem adj. проливной, "pouring, torrential" (line 30).
31. Земной, adj. of земля, "earth."
- II. 33-44. "And from the height of heaven the sun looks out. The earth hath drunk her fill of rain-water. At fields and gardens all green the village folk cannot gaze enough: the village folk have awaited with trembling and with prayer the mercy of God."
33. Горá, usually "mountain"; here from aloft (*cf.* Slav. горѣ = вверхъ, "aloft").  
Небѣсь, *gen. pl.* of небо.
35. Напíться, *pf.* of напивáться, "to drink your fill" (*cf.* наку́шаться above, No. 15, line 1).
36. Дб́сыта, "to repletion."
37. На after насмóтятся (line 40).
40. Насмóтрѣ́ться, *pf.* of насмáтриваться, "to gaze your fill."
43. Мíлости, *gen.* after ждáли. The peasants, who, of course, had sown their rye long before the storm described in section I., waited with eagerness for the rains of early summer which ensure a good harvest. The sowing is described in the following lines:
- 45-72. "As early as spring arise their holy, peaceful thoughts. The first thought—to pour into sacks the grain from the bin, to make ready the wains. But their second thought was to ride out betimes in file from the village. Their third thought, how they pondered it—to God the Lord they prayed; as soon as light (dawns) over the fields, all drove this way and that, and they set out to walk one after another, scattering the grain in great handfuls. They began to plough the earth with ploughs, and with the crooked share to turn it up, with the teeth of the harrow to harrow it."

45. Заодно́ (lit. "at one") = "at the same time as."
54. Дѹмушку, observe *dimin.* characteristic of popular speech.
55. Гужо́мъ, prop. *instr.* of гужъ, "rope": hence "in a line," "in file."
56. По́ру, *acc.* of порá, "time." Въ са́мую по́ру also used for "at right time." Впо́ру is also written.
63. Lit. "friend after friend" (*dim.*), probably only a popular variant for "each other": другъ за дру́гомъ.
64. Lit. "with a full handful," горсть, *fem.*
66. Дава́й паха́ть, a kind of historic imperative. A man would say, „дава́й паха́ть“ (lit. "give to plough")—*i.e.*, "let us begin to plough." This by a vivid construction is transferred to past time with the meaning above given; it also becomes quasi-impersonal.
- 67-68. Плугъ is a heavy wooden plough (used in Little Russia), the share being tipped with iron; соха́ is a metal plough of lighter build.
70. Зубьё́, collective of зубъ, "tooth," for teeth of harrow.
71. Lit. "to comb it in different directions."
- III. 73-88. "I will go to look, I will admire. What has the Lord sent for the people's toil? Breast-high the fruitful rye (stands): thick with ears it bows almost to earth. Like a guest of God on all sides it smiles to the joyful day. The breeze upon it ripples and shimmers, with golden waves it runs hither and thither."
77. Вы́ше по́яса, lit. "Higher than the belt."
79. Дре́мнѣть ко́лосомъ, lit. "slumbers [*i.e.*, "grows thick"] with ears"; from дрема́ть; *pres.* usually дре́млю, дре́млетъ, but the above form occurs in this special sense, which also appears in the participial adj. дре́мучій (лѣсь), "slumbering"—*i.e.*, dense virgin forest.
- IV. 89-100. "The folk by families have set themselves to reap, to mow down to the root the tall rye. The sheaves are gathered into shocks not far apart. From the creaking wains all night the music sounds. On the threshing-floors everywhere like princes the stacks are broadly enthroned, with heads upraised."
90. Приня́ли́ся: —ся for —сь, as often in poetry. Принима́ться, *ipf.*, приня́ться, *pf.*, "to undertake, set yourself to." But simple verb = "to accept."
93. Ча́стыя, "frequent" of *place*—*i.e.*, near together. The sheaves are piled in shocks or stooks, which are carted off as soon as possible.

94. Сложены, *p.p.p.* of сложить, *pf.* "to put together"; *ipf.* складывать.
95. Lit. "From wains all night music creaks"—i.e., from the wheels with their wooden axles.
97. Князья, *plural* of князь. Lit. "Like princes the stacks sit widely, having raised their heads."
- V. 101-108. "The sun sees—the harvest is ended. Colder he has departed towards autumn. But warm (glows) the villager's candle before the image of the Mother of God."
102. Жатва, from жать, "to reap," is the actual process of harvest. Кóнчена, *fem. p.p.p.* of кóнчить, *pf.* of кончатъ.
103. Холоднѣй = холоднѣе, *comp. adv.* of холодный, "cold." The sun's "departure" at the approach of winter is a thought often found in poetry of all countries.
106. Божья Матерь and Богородица are usual titles for the Virgin Mary (Gk. Μητήρ Θεοῦ and Θεοτόκος). The candle is set up in gratitude for the good harvest.

## NEKRASOV

17. "The Schoolboy." The narrator, driving in a cart through dreary country ("sky, a fir-wood and sand," line 2), overtakes a boy and gives him a lift (line 4). The boy is bare-footed, ragged, and dirty, but he has a book and is going to school (lines 5-10). What sacrifices of parents or kinsfolk have made this possible? (lines 11-16). Or is he the son of an enfranchised serf, free but destitute? (line 17). Well, never fear; learning is the road to fame, as Lomonósov found (lines 20-24). Only by courage can the dream of better days come true (lines 25-30). For this faith in the future the narrator loves his country (lines 31 to end).

*Metre.* — Trochaic : — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. "Well, get on for goodness' sake!" The driver speaks to the horse.

Пошёлъ used as *imperative* (not polite). So to a dog: Пошла вонъ, "Get out!" *Pascholl* is used in East Germany. This use of *past tense* as *imperative* is confined to the present instances (cf. Boyer and Speranski, *Russian Reader*, p. 288).

4. "Hi, sit down by me, young friend." Къ, lit. "towards," "to" (cf. German, "setze dich zu mir hin").
7. "Don't be ashamed; what does that matter? That has been (is) the road of many famous men"—i.e., many have risen to fame from dirt and rags.  
Многихъ, adjectival form of много (*nom. plur. мно́гие*). Here, as the *possessive genitive* is required, the whole phrase goes into the *genitive plural*.
11. Батька=батьюшка, "father." Грошъ=Germ. *Groschen*, "penny."
13. Дьячѣха, wife of дьячѣкъ, who combines duties of precentor, parish clerk, and sexton in a village church.
14. Отдала, *masc. отдалъ*, from отдать, *pf.* "to give (up)," *ipf.* —давать. Четвертачѣкъ, *dim.* of четвертакъ, "quarter-rouble."
15. Что, popular for который. Проѣзжая, *participial adjective* from проѣзжать, "to travel through"; the regular *pres. participle* is проѣзжающий. Купчѣха, "merchant's wife."
16. "Gave for (a little) tea"—i.e., as a gratuity; usual phrase: давать на чай.
17. Можетъ (быть), "may be, perchance."  
Дворовый, a household serf.
18. "One of the liberated" refers to emancipation of serfs in 1861.
20. "Fear not, thou wilt not be lost"—*future* of пропасть, *pf.* of пропадать.
22. See Introduction, p. ix.
25. Lit. "It is not without good souls in the world"—i.e., there are good people in the world: свѣтъ не безъ добрыхъ людей (saying).
26. "Some one or other will carry you off to Moscow: You'll be at the University."
28. "So does your dream fulfil itself in reality"—i.e., comes true. From this root come явь (*f.*), "reality"; яв-ный (*adv.* —но), "evident"; являть *ipf.*, явить *pf.*, "to show"—e.g., in New Testament, Онъ явилъ Себя ученикамъ, "He appeared unto His disciples": явлѣніе, "appearance"; also "scene" of a play.

30. Трусъ, *imperative* of трѹсѣтъ, "to falter, play the coward."
31. "That is why I love thee deeply [adverb], my native Russia."
34. Поги́бъ, *past ind.* of погѣбнуть, "to go to ruin," погѣбла, о, и.
36. То-и-знай, stereotyped expression = "continually." Originally "all you know."
38. "Strong by their loving soul," *instr.*
40. "Puffed up with their own conceit." So напыщенность, "conceit, bombast."

18. "Farewell." Forget the days of failure, strife, and jealousy; but remember the days of love, joy, and progress: for these give thanks.

*Metre.*—Iambic.

Простѣ, "farewell," or "forgive."

1. Пѡмни, *imperat.* of пѡмнить. In consonant stems, where the *inf.* is not accented on the last syllable, the *imperat.* usually ends in —ь, —ьте. But after double consonants, as here, —и, —ите, are more often found. Thus from вѣрить we have вѣр-ь, —ьте; from писать, пиш-и, —ите.

Дней, бурь, слѣзъ, угрозъ (lines 1-4) all *gen. plur.* after negative.

5. Дни, *acc. plur.*, governed by благослові, "bless."

19. "When I think of the horrors of war, I pity not the fallen hero, nor the friend, for he will forget; nor yet the wife, for she, alas! will console herself; but only the poor mothers. For them there is no forgetting: they carry their sorrow to the grave."

*Metre.*—Iambic.

1. Внимѣя, *gerund pres.* of внимать, "to heed, hear with attention." Gerund here absolute or "pendent," the subject of the main verb (жалъ) sc. есть, being quasi-impersonal. This use (impossible in Latin and incorrect in English—*e.g.*, "Returning home, the weather seemed [to me] to have improved") is common in Russian.
- Ўжаса́мъ, *dat.* after вн. (*cf.* No. 1, line 7).

3. Мнѣ жалѣ не, lit. "To me there is pity not of . . ."—*i.e.*, "I do not pity."
13. То слёзы, "Those are the tears."
14. "For them (it is not given) to forget . . ."
16. "As for the weeping willow (it is not possible) to raise her drooping boughs."
- Плаку́чей, *participial adjective* of пла́кать: *pres. part.* пла́чущій. So могучі́й from мочь, "mighty." Дре-мучі́й from дрема́ть, "slumbering" (*i.e.*, "virgin") [forest].
17. Пони́кнувшихъ в., *gen. plur.* (after не) *past. part.* active of пони́кнуть, *pf.* of пони́кать.

20. "Quiet." These lines form part of a longer poem, dealing with the glories of Russia, as shown in her heroic defence during the Crimean War, and with the hopes for the future fostered by the return of peace.

The narrator has just come home to his native land; he greets it with passionate love, which, aroused by every feature of the familiar scenery, rises to an ecstasy of devotion, when he enters a humble village church for prayer and thanksgiving (first section). Then he reflects on the war just ended—the dust has not yet settled upon the warriors' graves—how the drums rolled, and the Russian people, peace-loving and loath to fight, rose like a giant to guard his home. Three empires strove against Russia, but the brave Emperor and his men, by the Divine aid, beat them off (second and third sections). In the fourth section, printed here, the poet speaks of the ardent soul latent in the vast frame of the Russian empire, the hopefulness, vigour, and industry of the people. Such a spirit bodes well for the days to come: the ploughman, the poet, the warrior, the sailor, with the Almighty One, will lead Russia to glory. (Finally, the narrator reaches his own home, and, spurred by the example of a humble toiler, resolves to do his share in the great work.)

*Metre.*—Iambic: ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | or ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — (in pairs of corresponding lines with single or double rhymes).

4. Ну, not needed in Eng. "However strongly the blast shake the tops of the ancient trees, it will not overthrow them . . ." (lit. "place them underneath").
8. Заповѣдный (from заповѣдь, *f.*, "commandment") = заповѣданный, "consecrated." Certain parts of the forests are set apart by religious ceremony, performed by the priest before the icons; after this they may not be cut down until (after several years) the ban is withdrawn.
9. Lit. (It is) "not to guess"—*i.e.*, "there is no guessing, what thy dumb stillness meaneth" (знаменовать).
11. "But thy wise heart exulteth and is full of tenderness until the day."
19. Adverbs: "Tirelessly, cheerfully, amicably, thou toilest in every part [lit. "all"] with might and main" (lit. "from the shoulder").
21. "A wise striving after the good giveth life to thy children."
- 23, 24. "Enlightenment is entering upon its rights [*acc. plur.* of право]. The gloom departs—(it is) lighter around."
28. "May it be fulfilled!" *fut.* of сбыться, *pf.* of сбываться.
29. "Let not the sun of righteousness weary of shining. . ."
- 31-33. "Let the blessing of God descend upon honest workers, let their toil be fruitful and harmonious." Да = пусть (*cf.* да будетъ свѣтъ: и былъ свѣтъ, "'Let there be light,' and there was light").
39. "Before whom private efforts (are but) as the shallow pools, beside the mighty (-watered) Neva."

21. "Show me the place where the Russian peasant does not groan and suffer—in field, workshop, hut, or prison! Will he ever wake and free himself?"

*Metre.*—Anapæstic. (In lines 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22, the accent on the first syllable is disregarded for metrical purposes.)

1. Обитель, *fem.* "abode" (*cf.* обитать, "to dwell").
6. "Passing the night beneath his waggon on the plains." ночью, *gerund* of ночевать, "to pass the night." German *übernachten* (*cf.* зимовать, "to winter").



- 7, 8. "In gaols and prisons, in mines or an iron chain"—*i.e.*, in fetters, as worn by Siberian convicts.
10. "Not glad at the light of God's sun." *Dative* after радъ, as я этому очень радъ.
- 11, 12. "In every remote little town at the entrances of law courts and public offices" (палата)—*i.e.*, the peasant has to wait long for justice and perhaps never obtains it.
- 13-16. The spring-floods of the Volga are not to be compared to the tide of misery and struggle that has inundated Russia.
- Вешной мн., *instr.* of time. "In the spring-time of much water." Залив́ать, *ipf.*, зали́ть, *pf.*, "to flood."
15. Lit. "As with a great national struggle has our land filled herself."
20. "Or obeying [повинов́аться *c. dat.*] the law of the world, hast thou already accomplished all that thou canst—composed a song like unto a groan, and hast fallen in thy spirit (spiritually) asleep for ever?"

22. "Peasant Children." The narrator meets a little boy who is helping his father by carting wood in bitter wintry weather. The lad is only six years old, but full of his own importance as a support of the family. The whole picture seemed like a scene from a puppet-show; yet it was real and typically Russian.

*Metre.*—Anapæstic, with spondee in first foot: — —

| ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | — and — — | ∪ ∪ — |  
 ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | alternately.

4. "A cart(-load) of faggots" (cut branches); *genitive* in —y of divisible substances, like тру́бка таба́къ, "a pipe-full of tobacco."
5. "And striding importantly, with solemn calm, a peasant-boy led the nag by the bridle" (уздá).
7. "In big boots, in a sheep-skin jacket."  
 Полушубо́къ, "a half-*shuba*," a short fur-coat. Шуба, the usual winter overcoat in Russia, is fur-lined and reaches below the knees; still longer is the тулупъ, a driving-coat of sheepskin reaching almost to the feet.
8. Рукави́цы, gloves without fingers, like ski-ing-mittens. А самъ: "But himself about a nail (high)"—*i.e.*, a perfect Tom Thumb.



9. Ступай, lit. "Pass beside for yourself"—i.e., "Go your own way."
10. "You are too severe, I see!"  
 Больно (lit. "sick")=очень, here merely strengthens грозень, short form of грозный, "wrathful, stern."  
 Иванъ Гр.=John the Terrible.
11. Изъ лѣсу: observe accent; but line 2, изъ-лѣсу: In such cases, if there is any distinction, the phrase with the accented preposition is more like an adverb—e.g., за моремъ, "overseas"; but за моремъ, "beyond the [some particular] sea." So in line 2 the forest has a wider connotation perhaps than here, where a corner of it is immediately specified.  
 Вѣстимо, "of course."
13. Лѣсу, irreg. loc. like въ саду, на берегу, never with any other prepos. Раздавался, "resounded," *ipf.* from раздаваться; *pf.* раздаться, *pret.* раздался, —далась, —лось, —лось.
15. Lit. "The family is a big one, but there are in all two head of (grown-up) men, my father and I"—i.e., two males in the family, the rest women and girls.  
 Человѣкъ is used as a noun of measure like our "head" (of cattle). So пять человѣкъ солдатъ, учениковъ, "five (head of) soldiers, pupils."
17. "Well, just think of that!" (Lit. "So behold that's what!"). "And what's your name?" (Lit. "How to call you?")—more popular than the polite какъ васъ зовутъ?
18. Власомъ, *predic. instr.* of Власъ = Blasius, or Blaise (Pascal had this name).
19. Кой=который or какой. Годикъ *dimin.* of годъ, "year." Popular for сколько вамъ лѣтъ? "How old are you?"  
 Шестой, "My sixth year has passed"—i.e., "I am over six." *Ipf.* миновать, *pf.* минути.
20. (To the horse.) "'Gee, slow-coach,' shouted the mite in a bass voice."
21. "Jerked it by the bridle and strode on quicker."  
 Рвануть, *pf.* "to pull."  
 За-шагалъ, *pf.* За— often denotes the beginning of an action, as за-пѣть, *pf.*, "to begin to sing, strike up" (*cf.* No. 25, line 19).
23. Уморительно, "killingly"—i.e., ridiculously; so у смѣшно, "killingly funny."
27. "The sleigh, the faggots, the piebald [*dim.* of пегий] horse."

28. " And the snow which lay up to the windows of the village " —*i.e.*, as high as the cottage windows. Окóшекъ, *gen. pl.* of окóшко.

31. " With the stamp of the unkindly, cruel winter; everything that is so tormentingly [*i.e.*, unutterably] sweet to a Russian soul, and which inspires Russian thoughts in the mind " (lit. " into the minds ").

Клеймó, " stamp, hall-mark." Нелюдíмый, " unfriendly, misanthropic." Мертвѣя́щій, " deadening."

Вселя́ть *ipf.*; вселѣ́тъ *pf.*, properly " to settle," also " to inspire, suggest."

The poet, on the one hand, is entranced by the beauty of the snow-covered winter landscape; yet he cannot forget the sufferings of the poor in cold weather, although these are faced with cheerfulness and heroism.

23. " My friend, my brother," the most stirring and hopeful of Nadson's poems. The weary toilers in the cause of Right may take heart; better days are coming; the world is sick of pain and bloodshed; and men's hearts are ready to turn towards love and goodness.

*Metre.*—Anapæstic: dactyls and spondees are admitted for variety.

1, 2. *Scan.*:

Дру́гъ мой̣ | бра́тъ мой̣ | уста́ | лы́й страда́ | ю́щій̣ бра́тъ,  
Кто́-бу́ ты̣ | не́ былъ̣ | не́ па́ | дай̣ ду́шой̣.

Irregular rhythm for special emphasis.

2. " Whoever thou art (wast) "—neg. needless in Engl.

3. Пусть̣, lines 3 to 6 form an *if*-clause in form of command; the *then*-clause begins line 7.

4. " Over an earth drenched with tears."

Омы́той, *p.p.p.* of омы́тъ, *pf.* of омыва́тъ.

5. " Let the holy ideal (be) shattered and slandered " (руга́тъ, " to scold ").

7. " Believe (me), the time will come " (*fut.* of наста́тъ).

9, 10. " Not with (in) a crown of thorns, not beneath the galling [lit. " pressing "] chain, not with the cross on her bowed shoulders."

Согбе́нный or согну́тый, *p.p.p.* of согibáтъ, *ipf.*; согну́тъ, *pf.*, " to bow, bend."

11. Scan.—Въ мѣрѣ прѣйде̑тъ | онѧ въ силѣ | ѣ, etc.

12. Съ яркимъ свѣ̑тъ | то̑чемъ счас̑ | -тъя въ ру̑кахъ |

These examples show that relatively unimportant words of two syllables may lose their accent if the rhythm demands it.

15, 16. "No want, unenlightened, killing want, no sword, no posts of shame" (gallows).

Мертвѣ̑щій, *pres. p.a.* from мертви̑тъ, rarer *ipf.* of у—, for usual умер̑щвля̑тъ, "to kill."

## NADSON

24. "Mother." The poet bewails the loneliness of his boyhood, and recalls or imagines an unexpected visit from his mother; the rapture of their greeting; the songs and fairy-stories with which she cheered and consoled him. This seems to suggest a later time, when the poet, still lonely and misunderstood, longs for his mother, who can only come to him in dreams.

*Metre.*—Anapæstic.

1. Мнѣ̑ пѧло, "fell to my lot."

2. Взѧ̑тый, *p.p.p.* of взѧ̑тъ, "taken through a whim by a strange family."

4. "Learning the whole burden of people's charity."

7. Отрад. мол., *gen. plur.*, object of не шептѧ̑лъ.

9, 10. "I grew up in loneliness" (*adv.*); "I grew up forgotten [*predic. instr.*], a timid boy [*instr.*], sullen, sickly" (*nom.*).

11, 12. Lit. "With a mind sadly developed not after the manner of a child; with a sensitive, morbidly sensitive, spirit."

20. "But dreams are already over me, holy dreams."

21. "Hark, the sound of steps and (of) a rustling [*pres. part. a.* of шумѣ̑тъ] dress!"

23. И, etc. "And someone's embraces twined (themselves in a ring) round my neck."

Обви́ли́ся, *past* of обви́ться, *pf.* of обвиня́ться: ся popular and poet. for съ after vowel.

- 29-32. Моты́лькóвъ, *gen. pl.* of моты́лѣкъ = ба́бочка, "butterfly." This and ры́бокъ and пло́дóвъ are *partitive gen.* English "some." Его́, *i.e.* рáя.

*Trans.*—"As on former nights, hast thou brought with thee from its meadows butterflies bright as day, from its rivers fish with many-coloured scales, from its dark gardens aromatic fruits?"

35. "In the blue clouds [lit. "streams"] of holy incense." From Gk. Θυρίαμα.

40. "And thread strings of pearls out of them."

- 45-48. Lit. "And beneath still caresses, fanned by the ecstasy of floating dreams, I sweetly closed my weary eyes, burying my head in the pillow, wet with tears."

Обвѣ́янь, *p.p.p.* of (об)-вѣ́ять, "to blow upon." Нахл., *p.p. act.* of нахлы́нуть, *pf.* "to stream up." Смы́кать, *ipf.*; сомкнѹ́тъ, *pf.* "to shut, fasten."

48. Прил., *gerund past* of (при)льнѹ́тъ, "to nestle." Намок., *p.p. act.* of намóкнуть, *pf.* of —кáтъ.

25 "Sunset." The crimson glow of evening slowly fades; the village is silent; one faint song alone is heard, save for the stream by the wood. The trees stand like giants, the fields slumber wrapt in mist. Weird cloud-shapes float across the sky. The longing for love and happiness reawakens in the poet's heart.

*Metre.*—Iambic: ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ and ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ — | ◡ — alternately.

1. "In the sky the evening-glow slowly (lazily) burns away in crimson radiance" (lit. "streak").  
Заря́ is either the glow of dawn or of sunset.
6. Уснѹ́шемъ, *loc. sing. masc. p.p. act.* of уснѹ́тъ, *pf.* "to fall asleep."
7. "And the streamlet, with playful eddies [lit. "playing with its eddies"], runs babbling through the wood."  
*Ipof.* журча́тъ, *pf.* за—, "to murmur, babble," etc.
14. Cf. No. 5, line 2.
15. Lit. "Light with darkness in exquisite union lies upon foliage and tree-trunks."

- 17-20. "With eager (thirsty) delight my breast inbreathes the cool streams (of air) and anew in my heart wakes [lit. "boils up "] the longing," etc.

26. "Life." The poet describes the life of man as a series of violent contrasts—love and hatred, joy and sorrow, sin and holiness—wherein he can trace no law but chaos.

*Metre.*—Iambic:  $\cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - |$   
 $- \cup | \bar{\cup}$  and  $\cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup -$   
 alternately.

4. "Confounding [lit. "having confounded "] what is great with the worthless and ridiculous." Смѣшáть, *pf.* of смѣшивать.
5. "What discordant tumult!"
7. "Here saucily ring the harlequin's bells, while there goes a prophet bowed beneath a cross." Соґѡ, see No. 23, line 10.
10. "There is also the hungry groan of rebellious poverty."
14. Подтѡченный, *p.p.p.* of (под)точѣть, "to gnaw (under)."
16. Подáвленный, *p.p.p.* of подавѣть, *pf.* of подавлять, "to crush, weigh down."

# VOCABULARY

(See NOTES)

## A

Александрійскій  
 а́лый, ruby-coloured  
 а́лчный, thirsty, famished  
 а́нгель, angel  
 арлекинъ, harlequin  
 архáнгельскій (*adj.*), from  
 Archangel

## Б

багрѣць, purple colour  
 бась, base  
 ба́тька, ба́тя, daddy  
 ба́юшки-баю, hush-by baby  
 безви́нный, innocent, guiltless  
 безгрѣ́шный, sinless  
 безда́рный (-ренъ, -рна, -рно),  
 not talented  
 безпло́дный, futile  
 безутѣ́шно, inconsolably  
 беззавѣ́тный, devoted  
 беззвѣ́чно, soundless  
 безконѣ́чный, endless  
 безкрѣ́стный, without a cross  
 безмо́лвно, silently  
 безпросвѣ́тный, without a  
 glimmer of light  
 безу́мный, mad  
 безъ, without  
 бе́регъ, shore, bank  
 бѣ́тва, combat  
 благодáтная, benevolent

благодáть (*f.*), benevolence  
 благоро́дный, noble  
 благословля́ть (*ipf.*), благо-  
 слови́ть (*pf.*), to bless, to  
 thank  
 блаже́нство, blessedness  
 блѣ́скъ, shine, glitter  
 блестя́ть (блещу́, блестя́шь),  
 to shine  
 блѣ́дный, pale  
 блужда́ть, to wander, to err  
 богаты́рь, hero, valiant knight  
 Богъ, God  
 бо́дро, bravely  
 боево́й (*adj.*), of battle  
 Бо́жій (*adj.*), of God  
 бо́й, fight, battle  
 бо́ль, бо́льше, more (*comp.* of  
 много)  
 бо́льно, painfully (*pop.*), very,  
 much  
 большо́й, big  
 болѣ́зненно, painfully  
 больно́й, ill, sick  
 бо́рзая, swift, quick  
 борьба́, struggle  
 босо́й (босъ, бо́сы), bare-  
 footed  
 бра́нный, warlike  
 братъ, brother  
 бре́мя, burden (*fig.* weight)  
 броди́ть, to wander

бубѣнчикъ, little bell  
будить, to awaken (*trans.*)  
будто (*adv.*), as if  
будь!, be!  
буйный вѣтеръ, raging wind  
буря, storm  
быстро, quickly  
быть, to be  
бѣдный, poor  
бѣдняжка, poor fellow  
бѣжать, to run  
бѣлѣть, to show white  
бѣшенный, mad, frenzied

## В

вааль, bail  
важно, gravely  
вакханка, bacchante  
валъ, wave, billow  
вбѣжавши, *p. ger.* of вбѣ-  
жать, to run into  
вволю, at will, at pleasure  
вдругъ, suddenly  
вдыхать (*ipf.*), вдохнуть (*pf.*),  
to breathe  
вдѣвать, вдѣть (*pf.* вдѣну), to  
put in, draw in  
вездѣ, everywhere  
везущій (*pr. part.* of везти,  
возить), to cart, transport  
великанъ, giant  
великій, great  
велѣніе, be, order, commands  
веретенó, spindle  
вернуться, to come back  
верста, verst (see Notes)  
вершина, summit, top  
весѣлый, merry  
весна, spring  
вести, водить, to lead  
весь, вся, всё, all  
вѣтхій, old, ancient  
вечерній (*adj.*), evening  
вечеръ, evening  
вѣшній (*poet.*), вѣсенній (*adj.*),  
spring  
вздремнуть, to take a nap  
вздыматься, to raise

взять (*pf.* возьму), to take;  
братъ (*ipf.* беру)  
видъ, appearance; съ виду, by  
appearance  
вижу, I see, of видѣть, to see  
вихрь (*m.*), whirlwind  
внимать (*ipf.*), внимать (*perf.*), to  
listen  
внукъ, grandchild  
внутри, inside  
вода, water  
воздвигать (*ipf.*), воздвигнуть  
(*pf.*), to raise, erect, rear  
воздухъ, air  
возноситься (*ipf.*), вознестись  
(*pf.*), to rise, mount  
возславить, to glorify  
возъ, cart-load  
война, war  
воинъ, warrior  
вокругъ, round about  
волкъ, wolf  
волна, wave, billow  
волнистый, wavy  
воля, will, freedom  
воображать (*ipf.*), вообразить  
(*pf.*), to imagine  
ворошокъ (*dim.* of ворохъ),  
pile  
вотъ, that is  
вражда, enmity  
время, time  
всегда, always  
всего, all together  
вселять (*ipf.*), вселить (*pf.*),  
to inspire  
вскружить голову, to turn  
one's brain  
вспоминать, вспомнить (*pf.*),  
to remember, recollect  
встрепенуться, to shake the  
wings  
встрѣча, meeting; на-встрѣчу  
мнѣ, to meet me  
встрѣчать (*ipf.*), встрѣтить  
(*pf.*), to meet  
вступать (*ipf.*), -нить (*pf.*), to  
enter



всходить (*ipf.*), взойти (*pf.*), to  
 rise (of the sun)  
 всякій, всякъ, each, every  
 всё, all, everything  
 вспыхивать (*ipf.*), вспыхнуть  
 (*pf.*), to flash  
 второй, second  
 вчера, yesterday  
 вы, you  
 выводить (*ipf.*), вывести (*pf.*),  
 to bring out  
 выпить (*pf.* of пить), to drink  
 выходить, выйти (*pf.*), to go out  
 выше, higher  
 выезжать (*ipf.*), выехать (*pf.*),  
 to go out (not on foot)  
 въ, in  
 въдь, you know  
 въковой, secular  
 въкъ, century, days  
 вънецъ, crown  
 верить, по- (*pf.*), to believe  
 верно, truly  
 вѣстимо (pop.), certainly  
 вѣть (*f.*), twig, branch  
 вѣтерокъ (*dim.*), see вѣтеръ  
 вѣтеръ, wind  
 вѣтка, twig  
 вѣчный, eternal; вѣчно, for  
 ever and ever  
 вѣщій, prophetic, predicting

## Г

гадать, угадать (*pf.*), to divine,  
 try to guess the future  
 гдѣ, where  
 гдѣ-то, somewhere  
 герой, hero  
 глазки (*pl. dim.*), eyes; глазъ,  
 глаза  
 гласъ, голосъ, voice  
 глубокий, глубже, deep,  
 deeper; глубоко, deeply  
 глупецъ, fool  
 глухой (see Notes), dull, ob-  
 scure  
 глушь (*f.*), dull place  
 глядѣть, по- (*pf.*), to look

гляжу (see глядѣть)  
 гнать (гоню, гонишь), to  
 chase, drive away  
 гнесті (гнету), to press  
 гнѣть, pressure, weight  
 гнѣться, to bend oneself  
 гнѣздо, nest  
 говорить, to speak  
 годикъ (*dim.* годъ), year  
 горный, mountainous  
 городишко, small town  
 горячій (горячь, а, о), hot,  
 (fig. -ardent)  
 голова, главá, head  
 голодъ, hunger; голодный,  
 hungry  
 голосъ, voice  
 голубой, light blue  
 гора, mountain  
 гордый, proud  
 гордящийся, proud  
 горе, grief, woe  
 горсть (*f.*), handful  
 горькій, bitter  
 гость (*m.*), guest, visitor; идти  
 въ гости, to go visiting  
 готовясь, getting ready  
 готовъ, готовый, ready  
 гробъ, tomb, coffin  
 громъ, thunder  
 грошъ, farthing  
 грёзы, dreams  
 гремѣть, to rattle  
 грёзень, грёзный, stern, severe  
 грудь (*f.*), breast, chest  
 грусть, grief, sadness  
 грязный (грязень, зна́, зно́,  
 зны), dirty  
 грязь (*f.*), dirt  
 гужъ, rope  
 гулять, to walk  
 гуль, tumbling, drone  
 гумно́, thrashing-floor

## Д

да, yes, and (sometimes)  
 давай (see Notes)



дава́ть (даю́), дать (*pf.*), дамъ,  
 дашь, дать, дадимъ, дадите,  
 дадутъ, to give  
 далеко́, far  
 да́льний, far (*adj.*)  
 даръ, gift  
 два́, two  
 движе́нiе, *be*, movement  
 дворо́вый, belonging to the  
 house of a nobleman  
 день, day  
 ди́кий, wild  
 дитя́, child  
 дно, bottom  
 для, for  
 до (*gen.*), till  
 добро́, good  
 до́брый, good, kind  
 доводи́ть (*ipf.*), довести (*pf.*), to  
 lead up to  
 дово́льно, enough  
 дово́льство, wealth  
 догора́ть, -рѣ́тъ (*pf.*), to burn  
 out  
 до́ждь (*m.*), rain  
 доко́ль, till  
 до́лгий, long  
 до́лго, a long time  
 долговѣ́чный, everlasting  
 доли́на, valley  
 до́лу, down  
 доми́шко, small miserable  
 house  
 домъ, дома́ (*pl.*), house; дома́,  
 at home; домо́й, home (*adv.*)  
 доро́га, road, way  
 доро́гой, dear  
 досы́та, till satisfied  
 доходи́ть (*ipf.*), дойти́ (*pf.*), to  
 come to, to go as far as  
 деревеса́, деревеса́ (*g. pl.*), trees  
 дрема́ть (дремлю́, лешь), to  
 slumber, to doze  
 дреми́ть (see Notes)  
 дрови́шки (*dim.*), дрова́ (*pl.*),  
 fuel  
 дровни́ (*pl.*), peasant's sledge  
 дровосѣ́къ, woodcutter

дрожа́ть, to tremble  
 другъ, дружо́къ (*dim.*), дру-  
 зья́ (*pl.*), friend  
 дру́жно, amicably, unani-  
 mously  
 дубра́ва, grove of leafy trees  
 дубъ, oak  
 ду́ма, thought  
 ду́мать, to think  
 ду́мушка (*dim.*), see ду́ма  
 духо́вно, spiritually  
 духъ, spirit  
 душа́, soul  
 души́стый, fragrant  
 ду́шно, stifling  
 дымъ, smoke  
 дыха́нье, breath  
 дыша́ть, по- (*pf.*), to breathe;  
 дохну́ть (*pf.*), to blow  
 дя́чиха, sexton's wife  
 дѣ́вица, maiden  
 дѣ́ло, occupation, business  
 дѣ́ти (*pl.* of дитя́), children  
 дѣ́тскiй (*adj.*), children's  
 дѣ́тство, childhood

## E

его, his  
 едва́, scarcely  
 ей, to her  
 е́льникъ, fir-grove  
 есть, is, there is  
 ещё, still, yet

## Ж

жа́дный, eager, greedy  
 жаль, жа́лко, it is a pity  
 жалѣ́ть, to pity  
 жа́ркий, hot  
 жатва́, reaping  
 жать, to reap  
 жда́ть, to wait  
 жемчу́жный (*adj.*), pearly  
 жена́, wife  
 жела́ние, desire, wish  
 желу́докъ, stomach  
 желѣ́зный, iron

жѣртва, victim, sacrifice  
жестокій, cruel, hard  
живой, alive  
животворить, to vivify  
жизнь (*f.*), life  
жить, to live  
жизнь, life (manner of living)  
жужжанье, buzzing  
журча (*pr. ger.* of журчать), to warble, gurgle  
журчанье, же, warbling, gurgling

## З

забава, amusement, fun, sport  
забота, care, trouble  
забывать (*ipf.*), -ся; забыть (*pf.*), -ся, to forget  
зависть, envy  
завтра, to-morrow  
завыванье, howling  
завывать (*ipf.*), завывать (*pf.*), to howl  
завѣтный, sacred  
задумать, to plan, think of  
задумываться (*ipf.*), задуматься (*pf.*), to muse, be sad  
законъ, law  
закалёнъ (закалить), въ бою, hardened, used to war  
закипать, -пѣть (*pf.*), to begin to boil  
закромъ, corn-bin  
закрывши (закрѣть), having shut  
заливать, залить (*pf.*), to flood  
замирая (*ger.* of замирать, -мереть, *pf.*), to die away (sound), sink  
замѣнять, замѣнить (*pf.*), to substitute, replace  
заодно, unanimously  
запасъ, stock, store  
заплакать, to begin to weep  
заповѣдный (see the Notes)  
запоздальный, belated  
зарастать (*ipf.*), зарасті (*pf.*), to be overgrown

зарѣться (*pf.*), to bury oneself  
заря (see Notes), evening-red, dawn  
заступникъ, defender, intercessor  
застучать, to begin to tap  
застывать (*ipf.*), застыть (*pf.*), to congeal  
засыпать (*ipf.*), заснуть (*pf.*), to fall asleep  
зато, on the other hand  
захлебнуться, to choke oneself  
зашагать, to begin to stride  
зашумѣть, to begin to make a noise  
звать, to call  
звукъ, sound  
звучать, про- (*pf.*), to sound  
звѣзда, звѣзды (*pl.*), star  
звѣрь (*m.*), wild beast  
здорово? (*pop.*) how do you do?  
здравъ, здравый (*adj.*), sound  
здѣсь, here  
зеленѣть, to grow green  
зелёный, green  
земля, earth, land, soil  
земной, earth (*adj.*)  
зернистый, grainy, granulous  
зима, winter  
зимній (*adj.*), winter  
знаменовать (*ipf.*), о- (*pf.*), (-ую, -уешь), to signify, mean

зло, evil  
злѣба, malice  
злой (золь, злѣ, злы), malicious, wicked  
знать, to know  
знойный, burning, hot  
золото, gold  
золотой, golden

## II

и, and  
и́ва, willow  
играть, to play  
идеаль, ideal  
изволить, to will, wish

извѣдывать (*ipf.*), извѣдать (*pf.*), to learn, ascertain  
 изгнѣніе, exile, banishment  
 изгнѣнникъ, exile  
 издавать звукъ (*ipf.*), издѣть (*pf.*), to produce a sound  
 издержѣть, to spend  
 измучивать (*ipf.*), измучить (*pf.*), to tire out  
 изумрудный, emerald (*adj.*)  
 изъ, out of  
 икона, ikon, image  
 или, or  
 искать (ищу, ищешь), to look for  
 искренній, sincere  
 исполненный, full

## К

каждый, every, each  
 казакъ, Cossack  
 казачій, казацкій (*adj.*), Cossack's  
 какой, ая, ѳе, what, which  
 какъ, as, how  
 калмыкъ, Calmuck  
 камень, камни (*pl.*), stone  
 капризный, capricious  
 картина, picture  
 картонное, made of pasteboard  
 катить, to roll, to move  
 кинжалъ, dagger  
 кинуть, to leave behind  
 кипѣть, to boil  
 клеветѣ, calumny  
 клеймо, stamp, mark  
 книга, книжка (*dim.*), book  
 князь, prince  
 когда, when  
 когти (*pl.*), коготь (*sing.*), claw  
 коимъ = которыми, который, which  
 кой (пор. of который), which  
 колокольчикъ, bell  
 колось, ear of corn  
 колыбѣль, cradle

колыбѣльная пѣсня, lullaby  
 коль (пор.), if  
 конченъ, а, о, finished  
 конь (*m.*), steed  
 копія, hear  
 корень (*m.*), root  
 косить, to mow, scythe  
 кость (*f.*), косточка (*dim.*), bone  
 котомка, sack, wallet  
 кошка, cat  
 край, edge, brim, country  
 красѣ, beauty  
 краснѣй, red, beautiful (poet.)  
 кремністый, flinty  
 крестъ, cross  
 крестьянскій, peasant (*adj.*)  
 кричать (*ipf.*), крикнуть (*pf.*), to cry out  
 кривой, curved, crooked  
 кровавый, bloody  
 кровѣтка (*dim.*), little bed  
 кровля, roof  
 кровопролитный, sanguinary (of combats)  
 кровь (*f.*), blood  
 кругомъ, round about  
 кружка, mug  
 крупный, big, large-grained  
 крутъ (*pr. ger. of крутить*), to twirl, whirl  
 крыло, крылья (*pl.*), wing  
 крыса, rat  
 крыть, по- (*pf.*), to cover  
 кто, who; кто-нибудь, somebody  
 купчиха, merchant's wife  
 курятина, -ка (*dim.*), fowl's flesh  
 куща, tent, shade

## Л

лазурный, sky-blue  
 лазурь (*f.*), azure  
 лай, barking  
 ласка (*ger. of ласкать*), to caress

ласки, caresses  
 ласково, kindly, welcomely  
 лачужка (*dim.*), little hut  
 левъ, лѡва, лѡвы (*pl.*), lion  
 легко-, easily  
 лежащій (*pr. part. of лежать*),  
 to lie  
 лелѣя (*pr. ger. of лелѣять*), to  
 fondle, cherish  
 летѣть, летать (*impf.*), по-  
 (*perf.*), to fly  
 ли, if, whether; ли . . . ли, either  
 . . . or, whether . . . or  
 ликовать (-ую, -ешь), to re-  
 joice  
 ликующій, rejoicing  
 лира, lyre  
 лиса, лисица, fox  
 листьва, foliage  
 листочекъ (*dim.*), leaf  
 листь, листьа (*pl.*), leaf  
 лить (лѣю, лѣшь), to pour  
 лицемѣрный, hypocritical  
 лицѡ, face  
 лишёние, privation, want  
 лосниться, to be glossy, be  
 sleek  
 лошадка, little horse  
 луна, moon  
 лугъ, meadow  
 лучшій, best  
 лучъ, ray, beam  
 лѣниво, lazily  
 лѣсъ, forest  
 лѣто, summer  
 любезенъ, любезный, dear,  
 amiable  
 любовь (*f.*), love  
 любящій (*pr. part. of любить*),  
 to love  
 люди (*pl. of человекъ*), people  
 людской, human

## M

малъ, small  
 мальчикъ, boy  
 малютка, the little one

малюточка (*dim.*), little one  
 мать, mother  
 махать, махнѣть (*pf.*), to wave  
 мачта, mast  
 мгла, mist  
 мгновенье, moment  
 медленно, slowly  
 мелководный, shallow  
 мельница, mill  
 мѣртвая, dead, slow coach  
 мѣртвѣющій, deadening  
 мечта, dream  
 мечъ, sword  
 мигъ, wink, twinkling of an eye  
 мѣлость (*f.*), grace, favour  
 мѣлый, dear  
 мимо, past, by  
 миноваться, to pass, to be over  
 мину́та, minute, moment  
 миновать (*impf.*), мину́ть (*pf.*),  
 to pass over  
 мирный, peaceful  
 миръ, peace  
 миръ, world  
 младенецъ, baby, infant  
 молодой (молодой), young  
 многоводный, abounding in  
 water  
 много (*adv.*), многіе (*pl. adj.*),  
 much, many  
 мнѣ (*dat. of я*), to me  
 могила, tomb  
 могъ, могли (*past of мочь*), to  
 be able  
 мой, my  
 молва, rumour  
 моленіе, praying  
 молитва, prayer  
 молиться, to pray  
 молнія, lightning  
 мольба, prayer, entreating  
 море, sea  
 мореплаватель, seaman  
 морить, to starve  
 морозъ, frost  
 мотылѣкъ, butterfly  
 мракъ, darkness, obscurity  
 мудрецъ, sage, wise man

мужі́къ, peasant  
 мужичо́къ, little man  
 му́зыка, music  
 му́ка, му́ки (*pl.*), the torments  
 муравá, green grass  
 муравей, ant  
 му́тный, not clear, turbid  
 мучи́тельно, painfully  
 мча́ться (мчу́сь, мчи́шься), to run, hurry away quickly  
 мы́сли, thoughts  
 мышь (*f.*), mouse  
 мѣ́няя (*pr. ger. of мѣнять*), to change  
 мѣ́сяць, moon, month  
 мѣшо́къ, мѣшкі́ (*pl.*), sack  
 мя́гкій, soft  
 мясо́е, the viands, of meat  
 мяте́жный, rebellious

## Н

на, on  
 наводи́ть (*ipf.*), навести́ (*pf.*), to lead on, bring on  
 навѣ́ки, for ever  
 наго́й, naked  
 награ́да, prize, reward  
 нагусті́ть, to thicken  
 наде́жда, hope  
 надъ (*o*) (*instr.*), over, above  
 надѣ́яться, to hope  
 на́гло, saucily  
 называ́ть (*ipf.*), назва́ть (*pf.*), to name, call  
 наизусть, by heart  
 наку́шавшись (*p. ger.*), наку́шаться, to eat one's fill  
 намочи́тый (*p.p. of номокнуть*), to get wet  
 намъ (*dat. of мы*), to us  
 напи́ться (*pf.*), to drink one's fill  
 напла́каться, to weep enough  
 напы́щенный, pampered with pride  
 наро́дный, national  
 наро́дъ, people

нару́жно, outwardly, apparently  
 наску́чивать, наску́чить (*pf.*), to bore, to become irksome  
 насмотрѣ́ться, to admire sufficiently  
 наставáть (*ipf.*), настáть (*pf.*) (*настану*), to come, approach  
 насто́ящий, real  
 наступáть (*ipf.*), наступи́ть (*pf.*), to step, to come, to begin  
 насыпа́ть, to fill up  
 нахлы́нувший, *p.p. of нахлынуть pf.*, to rush in, to invade  
 нашъ, our  
 не, not  
 небесный (*adj.*), of heaven  
 не́бо, sky, heaven; небеса́ (*pl.*)  
 неви́нный, innocent  
 неда́вно, recently  
 нелюди́мый, misanthropic  
 немно́го, a little  
 ненави́дѣть, to hate  
 неправ́да, untruth  
 непого́да, bad weather, stormy  
 непоко́рный, indocile, disobedient  
 непоня́тная, incomprehensible  
 непритво́рный, sincere  
 нерукотво́рный, not made with human hands  
 несмѣ́лый, shy  
 нестро́йный, dissonant, discordant  
 не́сть, нести́, понести́ (*pf.*), to carry  
 неужели́, неужли́, indeed?  
 неутомі́мо, indefatigably, untiringly  
 ни, neither, nor, either, or  
 ни́ва, cornfield  
 нигде́, nowhere  
 низа́ть жемчу́жныя ни́ти, to thread pearls  
 никто́, nobody

психодѣть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), низойти ( <i>pf.</i> ), to descend on	одинъ, одна, одно, one
ничего, nothing	однажды, once
ничтожный, null, nothing ( <i>adj.</i> )	однотонный ( <i>adj.</i> ), in unison
никуда, not at all	одѣтый, clad, dressed
нищета, misery, poverty	озимь ( <i>f.</i> ), see Notes
но, but	озлобленье, anger, irritation
новый, new	океанъ, ocean
нога, foot, leg	окношко ( <i>dim.</i> ), window
ноготокъ (see Notes), little nail	окружать, окружить ( <i>pf.</i> ), to surround
носиться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), нестись ( <i>pf.</i> ), to move quickly	Октябрь, October
ночной ( <i>adj.</i> ), of night	омытый ( <i>part. p.</i> омыть), to wash all over
ночуя ( <i>pr. ger.</i> of ночевать), to pass the night	онъ, he; она, she; оно, it; они, they
ночь ( <i>f.</i> ), night	опасный, dangerous
ну!, come!, eh!, ah!	ополчаться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), ополчиться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to arm
нужда, want, need	освѣжаться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), освѣжиться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to be freshened
нынѣ, now	осенний, autumn ( <i>adj.</i> )
нѣжный, tender	осень ( <i>f.</i> ), autumn
нѣмой, dumb	оспаривать, to dispute, con- trovert
нѣтъ, no, there is not	оставаться, остаться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to remain

## О

о, about	острогъ, prison, gaol
обветшалый, old, obsolete	отвозить ( <i>ipf.</i> ), отвезти, to drive away, transport
обвивать, обвить ( <i>pf.</i> ), to wind round, wrap up	отдавать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), отдать ( <i>pf.</i> ), to give away
обвѣянь ( <i>p.p.p.</i> of обвѣять, <i>pf.</i> ), to waft	отдаленный, distant, remote
обѣда, offence, affront	отдыхать, отдохнуть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to rest
обитель ( <i>f.</i> ), see Notes	отецъ, father
обласканъ ( <i>p.p.p.</i> of обла- ска́ть), to lavish one's caresses	открытый ( <i>adj.</i> ), open
облегать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), облечь ( <i>pf.</i> ), to encircle, enclose	откуда, where from
обогрѣть ( <i>pf.</i> ), обогрѣвать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), to warm	отпущенный, freedman
образокъ, little ikon (image)	отрада, comfort
объятие, embrace; объятія ( <i>pl.</i> ), arms	отрадный, consolatory
овчинный, of sheepskin	отряхать ( <i>ipf.</i> ), отряхнуть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to shake off
оглядываться, оглянуться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to look round	отъѣзжее поле (see Notes), field for hunting
огонь ( <i>m.</i> ), fire, flame	охота, hunting, hunt
одинокъ, lonely	очарованье, enchantment
	очертанія, outlines, contours
	очи (око, <i>sing.</i> ), eyes (poet)



## П

па́даты, to fall  
 па́дшій (*part.*), fallen  
 паде́нье, fall  
 па́лата, chamber, court of justice  
 па́мятникъ, monument  
 па́рийще (*magn.*), big lad  
 па́русь, sail  
 пасть (*pf.*), выпада́ть на до́лю, to fall to the lot of  
 па́харь, ploughman  
 паха́ть, to plough  
 пе́рвый, first  
 передъ, before  
 пережива́ть (*ipf.*), пережи́ть (*pf.*), to survive  
 перепáхивать, to plough again  
 переполни́ться (*pf.*), -ня́ться (*ipf.*), to overflow  
 пе́рль, pearl  
 песо́къ, sand  
 пё́стрый, many-coloured  
 Пе́тръ, Peter  
 печа́лить, to sadden, afflict  
 печа́ль (*f.*), sorrow  
 печа́льный, sad  
 пи́ть, поё́тъ, poet  
 пла́кать, за- (*pf.*), to weep  
 плаку́чий, weeping  
 пла́тье, dress  
 плечо́, shoulder  
 пло́дъ, fruit  
 плугъ, plough  
 плы́ть, to sail, swim  
 пляса́ть (*ipf.*), по- (*pf.*), to dance  
 по, over, through, by  
 пови́нуясь (*pr. ger. of повиноваться*), to obey  
 повсемѣ́стно, everywhere  
 повсю́ду, everywhere  
 поги́бнуть, to ruin, destroy  
 пода́вленный, suppressed  
 подарѣ́ть (*see дарѣть*), to present  
 пода́чка, gift, sop

подби́рать (*ipf.*), подобра́ть (*pf.*), to take up  
 подлу́нный, sublunar  
 подни́мать (*ipf.*), -ся; подни́ть (*pf.*), to raise  
 подобны́й, alike, similar  
 подро́жка (*dim. of подруга, fem.*), companion, friend  
 посмотре́ть, to observe  
 подто́ченный, gnawed, nibbled  
 поду́шка, pillow  
 подъ, under  
 подъѣ́здъ, street door, house entrance  
 по-дѣ́тски (*adv.*), like a child  
 поживѣ́ться, to take advantage of, pick up  
 позабы́тый, forgotten  
 по́здний, late (*adj.*)  
 позор́ный столбъ, pillory  
 позоръ, disgrace, dishonour  
 по́йти (*see идти*)  
 по́ить, на- (*pf.*), to give to drink, water  
 поко́й, rest  
 поко́йный, peaceful  
 по́ле, field  
 по́лзаты, по́лзти, to creep, crawl  
 по́лный, full  
 полно́вла́стно, absolutely  
 по́лночь (*f.*), midnight  
 положи́ть (*pf. of класть*), to put  
 поло́са, stripe, band  
 поло́саты́й, striped (*see Notes*)  
 полушубо́къ, short fur coat  
 по́лымя, пла́мя, flame  
 полюбова́ться (*pf. of любоваться*), to admire  
 по́ляна, glade  
 помертвѣ́ть, to fade  
 по́мнить, to remember  
 помолѣ́ться (*pf. of моли́ться*), to pray  
 понахму́риться, to frown  
 пони́кать (*ipf.*), пони́кнуть (*pf.*), to sink, droop

попа́сться, to be caught	прино́сить ( <i>ipf.</i> ), прине́сти ( <i>pf.</i> ), to bring
по-пля́сать (see пля-)	припрѣ́тывать, to hide
попрѣ́ще, career, course	приро́да, nature
попусто́му, vainly	прихо́дь, coming, arrival
попры́гунья, leaper, dancer	прихотли́вый, whimsical, capricious
пора́, time	прихо́ть ( <i>f.</i> ), caprice, whim
пору́ганный ( <i>part. p.</i> пору́- га́ть), to dishonour, defame	приѣ́мля, accepting
поселе́ние, abode	прѣ́йти, to arrive, come to
поселя́нинъ, villager	прѣ́молкнуть, to become silent
послу́шный, obedient	прѣ́тный, agreeable
послѣ́дний, last	про, about
посмотрѣ́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to have a look; смотре́ть ( <i>ipf.</i> )	проби́раться, to make one's way through
поспѣ́шать, -ши́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to make all possible speed	пробужда́ть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), -ся; пробу- ди́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), -ся, to awaken (fig. to rouse, stir up)
посреди́, among	прово́жать, -води́ть, to see away, off
посыла́ть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), посла́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to send	пройти́, to pass
поу́тру, in the morning	про́за, prose
поцѣ́луй, kiss	прозвенѣ́ть ( <i>pf.</i> of звенѣ́ть), jingle, ring
почива́ть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), почи́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to sleep, to rest	прокорми́ть, to feed (through)
почти́, almost	пролива́ть слѣ́зы, проли́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), пролю́, to shed tears
пошли́, started	проливно́й дождь ( <i>m.</i> ), shower, pouring rain
пошлос́ть, vulgarity, tasteless- ness	проли́ться, to spill, pour out
поща́да, mercy	промерза́ть, to freeze through
поѣ́тъ, poet	промча́ться, to pass rapidly
по́ясъ, belt, girdle, waist	пропа́сть, to be lost
пра́вда, right, truth, justice	пропѣ́ть, to sing through
пра́во, right	проро́къ, prophet
пра́хъ, dust	просвѣ́щенье, enlightenment
предѣ́, before	проси́ть, to beg, ask for
прекрасный, beautiful	простѣ́ть, to forgive; простѣ́, farewell
преле́сть, charm, beauty	просыпа́ться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), просну́ться ( <i>pl.</i> ), to wake, awake
преступле́ние, crime	прохла́дный, cool
призра́чный, fantastical	проѣ́зжий, passer-by, traveller
призыва́ть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), призва́ть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to call upon	прошлы́, past
прикла́дываться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), -лечь ( <i>pf.</i> ), to lie down	проща́льный ( <i>adj.</i> ), parting, farewell
прикры́тый, covered	пру́дь, pond
прильну́вши ( <i>p. ger.</i> of приль- ну́ть), to adhere to	
прима́нка, attraction	
принима́ться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), приня́ться ( <i>pf.</i> ), to start	



птичка (*dim.*), little bird  
 пугливый, shy, skittish  
 пускай, let (*introduces wish or command*)  
 пустой, vain, empty  
 пустыня, desert  
 пусть (see пускай)  
 путникъ, ца (*fem.*), traveller  
 путь (*m.*), way, road, journey  
 пышный, superb, luxurious  
 пьяный, tipsy, drunk  
 пѣгонькій (*adj. dim.*), pied (horse)  
 пѣсня, song  
 пѣть (пою, поёшь), to sing;  
 спѣть (*pf.*)

## P

работать, to work  
 рабъ, serf  
 равнодушно, indifferently  
 ради, for the sake of  
 радоваться, to rejoice  
 радъ, glad  
 разби́тый (*part. p.*), разби́вать, разби́ть (*pf.*), to break to pieces  
 разбѣгаться, to disperse  
 развитой, developed  
 разгаръ, the highest degree of heat  
 разгораться (*ipf.*), разгорѣ́ться (*pf.*), to begin to flame  
 разгулье, revelry  
 раздаваться (*ipf.*), раздаться (*pf.*), to be distributed, sound  
 рассказывать (*ipf.*), рассказать (*pf.*), to relate  
 разсѣянный, dispersed  
 разумный, wise  
 разѣхаться, to go in different directions  
 рай, paradise; райскій (*adj.*)  
 раскачать, to shake (asunder)  
 раскидывать, to throw, scatter  
 расти, росъ (*past*), to grow

растоптанный (*p. part. of растопт́ать*), to tread down, crush  
 расцвѣ́тать (*ipf.*), расцвѣ́стѣи (*pf.*), to bloom, open (of flowers)  
 расшива́ть (*ipf.*), расши́ть (*pf.*), разошьё, to embroider  
 расши́риться (*ipf.*), расши́риться (*pf.*), to enlarge, expand  
 рвану́ть, to pull  
 ребёнокъ, child  
 ревность, jealousy  
 робѣ́ть, to be shy, shrink  
 роди́на, native country, birth-place  
 роди́мой, native, own by birth  
 роско́шный, luxurious, magnificent  
 ро́жь (*f.*), rye  
 ро́щя, grove  
 руби́ть, to hew, chop  
 рудни́къ, mine  
 ружьё, gun, musket  
 рука́, hand, arm  
 рукави́цы, mittens  
 ру́сскій, Russian  
 Русь, Russia  
 ручеё́къ (*dim.*), stream  
 руче́й, brook, stream  
 ры́бка (*dim. of рыба*), fish  
 ры́царь, knight  
 рѣ́дкій, rare (*adj.*)  
 рѣ́звость (*f.*), merriment  
 рѣ́ка, river  
 рѣ́сницы, eyelashes  
 рѣ́шеніе, sentence, decision

## C

сиди́ться, to sit down  
 са́дъ, garden  
 са́мый, same, self  
 самъ, oneself  
 сапоги́, boots  
 сбыв́ться, to be accomplished  
 свезти́, to convey

свершѣть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), -шійть ( <i>pf.</i> ), <i>reflex.</i> , to be fulfilled	скѣлько, how much, many
свивѣть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), свѣтъ ( <i>pf.</i> ), to twist, to nest	скѣрбный, sorrowful
свистѣть (свищѣ, тѣшь), to whistle	скѣрбь ( <i>f.</i> ), sorrow
свобѣда, freedom	скѣро, скѣрѣй, quickly
свобѣдный, free	скрипѣть, to creak
свой, my, thy, etc., own	скучѣть, to feel lonely
свѣвѣть, свѣять ( <i>pf.</i> ), to blow off	скучно, lonely
свѣжий, fresh	скучный, dull
свѣтіло, star, radiance	слѣва, glory
свѣтлый, bright	слѣвень, famous, glorious
свѣтитъ, to light, shine, give a light	слѣвный, famous, glorious
свѣточъ, torch, light	славѣне ( <i>pl.</i> ), славѣніиъ ( <i>sing.</i> ), Slav
свѣтъ, light, world	слѣдній, sweet
свѣча, candle	слѣдно, delightfully, sweetly
святѣй, holy	слезѣ, tear
себѣ ( <i>acc.</i> ), self, selves ( <i>reflex.</i> <i>pron.</i> )	слѣвно, as if
сегодня, to-day	слѣво, word
сейчѣсъ, just now	слѣжены, put together
селѣ, village	слѣчай, occasion, circumstance, chance
селѣскій, rural	слухъ, rumour, hearing, ear
семѣя, family	слѣшать, to hear
серафимъ, seraph	слѣтрѣть, to look
сердѣчный (see Notes), of my heart	слѣкѣть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), сомкнѣть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to shut, close
сердце, heart	слѣло, fearlessly
серебристый, silvery	слѣшавъ, having mixed
сидѣть, to sit	слѣшнѣй, funny, ridiculous
сила, strength	слѣва, again
сильный, strong	слѣпъ, sheaf
синица, tomtit	слѣгъ, snow
синій, blue	слѣжный, snow ( <i>adj.</i> )
сіяніе, ѣе, shining	слѣбака, dog
сіять, to shine	слѣбѣрѣть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), слѣбѣрѣсь ( <i>pf.</i> ), to rally, gather (strength)
сказѣть, to say	слѣбѣй ( <i>instr.</i> of себѣ), oneself
сказка, fairy-tale	слѣбственнѣй, own
сказывать, to tell	слѣбѣннѣй, bent
скѣтывѣться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), скѣтітьсѣ ( <i>pf.</i> ), to roll off	слѣзвѣче, harmony, rhyme
скѣзѣ, through	слѣзавѣть ( <i>ipf.</i> ), слѣзѣть ( <i>pf.</i> ), to create
скѣрдъ, corn-stack	слѣкрѣсь ( <i>imper.</i> of скѣрѣсь), to hide oneself
склонѣться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), склонѣітьсѣ ( <i>pf.</i> ), to bend, bow	слѣлнѣчнѣй, sun ( <i>adj.</i> )
	слѣлнице, sun
	слѣлѣма, straw

сомнѣніе, <i>ye</i> , doubt	струя, current, stream
сонный, dreamy, sleeping	студѣнный, cold
сонъ, сна ( <i>gen. sing.</i> ), dream, sleep	ступай!, go along!
сосѣдка, neighbour ( <i>fem.</i> )	стыдѣться, to be ashamed
сосѣдъ, neighbour	стыдъ, shame
соха, sort of plough	судъ, court
сочетаніе, combination, blending	судьба, fate
спать (сплю, спишь), to sleep	суетливый, bustling, restless
спокойный, calm	сущій, existing
спокойствіе, calmness, repose	сфинксъ, sphinx
спóрый, productive, successful	счастье, happiness
среді, among	съ, with, from
среди, amidst	сынѣшка, (little) son
сѣвить, to put upright	сѣверъ, north
стараться ( <i>ipf.</i> ), по- ( <i>pf.</i> ), to try	сѣдѣльце ( <i>dim.</i> of сѣдло), saddle
старушка ( <i>dim.</i> ), old woman	сѣдой, grey (headed)
старый, old	сѣнцо, hay
стать ( <i>pf.</i> стану), to become, begin	сѣнь ( <i>f.</i> ), shade
стволь, trunk	сѣрый, grey
степь ( <i>f.</i> ), step	сѣятель ( <i>m.</i> ), sower
стлаться (стелюсь, ешься), to extend	
стогъ, stack	Т
стоить, to deserve, cost	тайнственный, secret, mysterious
столпъ, column, pillar	тайный, secret
столъ, table, board	таковѣй, such
столько, so many, so much	такоѣй, such
стонать, to groan	такъ, so, thus
стонъ, groan	тамъ, there
сторонá, странá, side, land	тащить, to drag ( <i>reflex.</i> to trail along)
стоять, по- ( <i>pf.</i> ), to stand	твердить (твержу), to repeat by heart
страданіе, suffering	твёрдый, hard, firm
страдающіи, suffering	твой, thy
страждать, страдать, to suffer	театръ, theatre
странникъ, pilgrim	тебѣ ( <i>dat.</i> ), тебѣ ( <i>gen. and acc.</i> ), ты, thou
странный, strange	телѣга, cart
страсть ( <i>f.</i> ), passion	тёмный, dark
страшиться, to be afraid of	тѣмя, crown of the head, top of the mount
стрекоза, dragon-fly	теперь, now
стремиться, to strain, hasten	терновыи вѣнѣцъ, crown of thorns
стремлѣнье, effort	тихий, quiet
стрѣмя, stirrup	тишина, stillness, quiet, silence
стройный, harmonious	тлѣніе ( <i>ye</i> ), corruption, rot
струиться, to be poured forth, to ripple	

то . . . то, now . . . then  
 то-и-знай (*adv. phrase*), con-  
     stantly  
 толпа, crowd  
 только, only  
 томиться, to languish, pine  
 топоръ, axe  
 торжественно, solemnly  
 тоска, distress, pain  
 тотъ, та, то, тѣ, this, that  
 точить, to sharpen  
 требовать, по- (*pf.*), to demand  
 тревога, alarm, anxiety  
 тревожить, to disturb, shake  
 трепеть, fear  
 третій, ъя, ъе, third  
 тройка, a team of three horses  
     abreast  
 тропá, pathway  
 трудно, difficult, hard  
 трудъ, toil  
 трусить, to play coward, falter  
 трусь, coward  
 туманъ, mist, fog  
 тунгусъ, Tunguse  
 туча, тучка (*dim.*), storm-cloud  
 тутъ, here  
 ты, thou  
 тьма, darkness  
 тѣло, body  
 тѣнь (*f.*), shade, shadow  
 тѣсниться, to squeeze in  
 тѣсный, narrow, tight  
 тюрьма, prison  
 тяготить, to disturb, over-  
     burden  
 тяжёлый, heavy (*fig. sad*)  
 тяжесть (*f.*), heaviness, burden

## У

у, near, by  
 убирать (*ipf.*), убрать (*pf.*), to  
     take, put away  
 убѣжать (*pf. of убѣгать*), to  
     escape, run away  
 увѣ! alas!  
 увяданье, withering, fading  
 угадать, to guess

уголъ, corner  
 угроза, threat  
 угрюмый, morose, surly  
 удавливать, удавить (*ipf.*),  
     удавить (*pf.*), to hang, choke  
 удалой, audacious, daring  
 ударить, to strike  
 ударъ, stroke, blow  
 удручать (*ipf.*), -чить (*pf.*), to  
     oppress, afflict  
 ужасъ, horror  
 ужинъ, supper  
 ужъ, already  
 уздцы (*pl.*), bridle  
 узнать, to find out, learn  
 указывать (*ipf.*), указать (*pf.*),  
     to show, point out  
 украдкой, secretly, stealthily  
 улетать (*ipf.*), улетѣть (*pf.*),  
     to fly away  
 уловить, to catch, seize  
 улыбаться, to smile  
 умилять, to touch  
 умирать (*ipf.*), умереть (*pf.*),  
     to die  
 уморительно, funnily, comi-  
     cally  
 умъ, mind, wit, sense  
 университетъ, university  
 унылый, sad, dejected, low-  
     spirited  
 унынье, discouragement  
 упрёкъ, reproach  
 урожаѣ, harvest  
 успокоенный, soothed  
 услужить, to serve  
 уснувший (*p.p. of уснуть*), to  
     fall asleep  
 успѣвать (*ipf.*), успѣть (*pf.*),  
     to have time to . . .  
 уставать (*ipf.*), устать (*pf.*), to  
     grow weary, tire  
 усталый, tired  
 утомительно, tiresomely  
 утомляться утомиться (*pf.*), to  
     get tired  
 утѣшать (*ipf.*), утѣшить (*pf.*),  
     to console

у́хо (*pl.* у́ши), ear  
 уходить (*impf.*), уйти (*pf.*), to  
 depart  
 учиться, to learn

## Ф

Финнъ, Finn

## Х

ха́та, hut  
 хва́ла, praise  
 хво́рость, dry branches  
 хла́дъ, холо́дъ, the cold  
 хлопотли́во, with much ado  
 хлѣ́бъ, bread, corn  
 холо́дный, cold  
 хотѣ́ть, although, nearly  
 хотѣ́ть, хотѣ́ть, at least  
 хотѣ́тъ, to desire, want (*reflex.*  
*impers.*), мнѣ́ хо́чется, I want  
 храні́тель (*m.*), guardian

## Ц

царі́ть, to reign, rule  
 ца́рство, kingdom  
 цвѣ́тной, many-coloured  
 цвѣ́тъ (*pf.* of цвѣ́токъ), flower  
 цыга́ны, gipsies  
 цѣ́лый, whole  
 цѣ́ль (*f.*), goal  
 цѣ́пь (*f.*), chain

## Ч

чаё́къ, tea  
 ча́стный, private  
 ча́стый, frequent, thick, close  
 часъ, hour  
 чей, чья́, чье́, чьи́, whose;  
 чьи́-то, someone's  
 челове́къ, person, man  
 че́рвь (*m.*), worm  
 чрезчу́рь, overmuch  
 че́рный, black  
 черты́ лица́, features  
 че́стный, honest, honourable  
 четверта́чекъ, quarter rouble  
 чече́нь (see Notes)  
 чешу́я, scale

чи́нный, sedate  
 чи́стый, clean, clear, open  
 что́?, what?, how, that  
 что́бы, что́бы, that, in order that  
 что́жъ, well then!  
 чу́ство, feeling  
 чу́дный, wonderful, beautiful  
 чу́ждый, unknown to  
 чу́жбой, strange  
 чу́ткий, sensitive, delicate, tact-  
 ful  
 чѣ́мъ-свѣ́тъ, at the dawn

## Ш

шага́ть, to stride  
 шагъ, step  
 шёлкъ, silk  
 шепта́ть, to whisper  
 шѣ́ствуя (*pr. ger.*), шѣ́ствовать,  
 to march, walk gravely  
 шесто́й, sixth  
 широкі́й, wide  
 шко́ла, school  
 шко́льникъ, schoolboy  
 шла́, шѣ́лъ, шли́ (*p. t.* of шлѣ́ти),  
 to go; пойти́ (*pf.*)  
 шоро́хъ, rustling  
 што́ры, window-blinds  
 шумъ, noise  
 шумя́щій (*pr. p.* of шумѣ́ть), to  
 make a noise

## Э

э́тотъ, э́та, о, н, this, that

## Ю

ю́жный, south (*adj.*)  
 ю́ность (*f.*), youth

## Я

я, I  
 явь (*f.*), reality  
 ядові́тый, poisonous, malignant  
 язы́къ, tongue, people  
 ямщи́къ, driver, coachman  
 я́ркій, bright  
 я́сный, bright, clear

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